

THE NONCONFORMIST.

John H. Daves

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BIT-BY-BIT POLICY.

THE *Patriot* of Thursday last contains a long letter signed "The Author of Jethro," upon the position and duties of "the nonconformists of England." The celebrity of the writer, the tenor of his counsels, and the critical juncture at which they are offered, claim, at our hands, a brief notice for this production. The purport of it may be described in few words. It briefly congratulates dissenters upon the victory they have recently achieved—it cautions them against present agitation for extreme objects—it enlarges upon the difficulties in the way of the separation of church and state—and it suggests the following duties:—First, the establishment of local unions of churches upon the model of methodist circuits, the incorporation of them with the congregational union of England and Wales, and an annual contribution by every church to this latter body. Secondly, the support of the *Patriot*, and the establishment of a daily paper. Thirdly, the multiplication of day as well as Sunday-schools, and the publication of a threepence half-penny weekly paper, to be termed "The Sunday-school Teacher." Fourthly, a Sunday-school union, based upon pure nonconformist principles, which might command the entire services, and adequately remunerate them, of two such men as Messrs Althans and Watson. Fifthly, the conversion, at a very moderate expense, of the Religious Freedom society, into "an instrument of most potent efficiency in defending dissenters, and shaking the anti-Christian foundations of the church of England."

We have a word of preliminary matter to dispose of, and we will then as briefly as possible throw out an observation or two touching the general drift of this letter. When "The Author of Jethro" speaks of the *Patriot* having done, in the late emergency, "perhaps, not less than four-fifths of the entire execution," he must allow us to transfer his statement from the category of facts, in which he has placed it, into that of his individual opinions, which are somewhat less valuable. He probably had his eye upon the *Patriot's* "leader pages" which he says "teemed with irresistible argument, persuasive eloquence, and animating exhortation;" and if, as report gives out, these pages were graced with the effusions of Dr Campbell's mind, it is not wonderful that "The Author of Jethro" should see in them the main instrument of our recent triumph. It were, perhaps, more discreet not to obtrude the opinion so prominently upon the public. But when he says "it is indisputable that, on the late emergency, the *Patriot* was not only first in the field, but, for a long month, fought single-handed the battle of your freedom," we must remind him that it is one branch of morality to speak the truth, from which, on this occasion, he has slightly deviated. Lord Ashley made his speech on national education on Tuesday, February 28th. On Wednesday, March 8th, the *Nonconformist* commenced a series of articles on the subject; and, before any journal, that we are aware of, had uttered a single condemnation of the precious project, denounced it as a severer blow at civil and religious freedom than any which had been aimed at it since the days of the Stuarts. Thus much for "The Author of Jethro's" modesty and veracity!

Upon the special direction which "The Author of Jethro" would give to the present agitation, we shall say but little. The channels he has marked out as the most appropriate in which for nonconforming zeal to run, so undisguisedly converge upon Bolt court, that comparatively few dissenters, we should imagine, are likely to overlook the circumstance. The advice given has too strong a smell of the shop to be mistaken. We turn, therefore, from the disagreeable task of exposing the utter inefficiency, and the ludicrously petty character, of the means suggested to work out the accomplishment of the object proposed, to press upon our readers a few remarks far less invidious and much more important. To "The Author of Jethro" we willingly leave the task of raising thunder storms to kill flies.

The separation of church and state is, confessedly, a work of stupendous magnitude—not to be undertaken as a pastime—not to be effected in a summer's day. The system entwines itself with the whole of our national policy. Its abolition will require incredible labour, self-sacrifice of no com-

mon order, protracted efforts and indomitable courage. We have never denied this—we have been forward to proclaim it. If the dissenting community be indisposed to exertion, let them by all means refrain from engaging in so great and arduous a work. Nay more! (and thus far we concur with "The Author of Jethro") it behoves them deliberately to count the costs and to anticipate as the first result of their agitation, a rabid spirit of intolerance in their foes, and a probable curtailment of their own privileges. Unless, consequently, they are prepared to suffer as well as to act; calmly to lay their present ease upon the altar of truth; and resolutely to place in pawn, in this encounter, whatever they hold dear; they had better adopt the counsel now offered them, and content themselves with enterprises of less pith and moment. We have no wish, we never have had, that dissenters should be led blindfold into so serious an engagement. Far otherwise! From the first we have dwelt largely and repeatedly upon the magnitude of the object to be achieved, and the necessity of pursuing it with that fixed determination of purpose which religious motive can alone supply.

It is one thing, however, to admit difficulties—it is another, and a very different one, to be cowed by them. "The Author of Jethro" is a minister of the gospel, and as such, we imagine, is conscious of the obligation laid upon him, to attempt, by the incessant and uncompromising exhibition of truth, the conversion of the world. If he would test the soundness of the advice he has given to the nonconformists of England, let him urge it in this higher department of duty and activity. What! Because the separation of church and state will be the result only of protracted labour, is that a reason for indefinitely postponing its commencement? In our extreme simplicity, we should have come to the directly opposite conclusion. To our minds, the length of time which must elapse before the attainment of our purpose, and the succession of obstacles which we must expect to encounter in its pursuit, constitute the strongest arguments against any further delay. Already we have dabbled too long. At this moment, the charge lies against dissenters of having evaded their solemn duties, of having slept upon their arms when every moral, every religious consideration called aloud upon them to advance. Recent events have aroused them from slumber. They are upon the eve of moving forward to the position they ought long since to have occupied. And now, at this critical juncture, "The Author of Jethro" steps forward to damp their rising courage, to dissuade them from lofty enterprise, and to set them upon a series of petty manœuvres which, even should they succeed, will leave them much where they were before. We know not what may be the effect of this unseasonable diversion; but for our own parts, we should fairly tremble to take upon us the terrible responsibility which its success would involve.

We trust, however, that there is a spirit abroad which even this lengthy effusion will be unable to tame down to expedient littleness. We are well aware, indeed, of the potent aid which natural indolence and love of ease will give to the advice which discourages a great attempt; and how much more easy it is to dissuade men from aiming too high than to induce them to aim high enough. But dissenters are not now wholly devoid of experience. They are not without some sense of the high duties to which Providence has called them. They have eaten the bitter fruit of past supineness and timidity. They have kindled into a generous enthusiasm. They have learned something of the worth of their principles; and have discerned their identity with Christian truth. They have been taught by the recent events to look further than to the success of this paper, or to the well filled coffers of that society. The day for all such miserable trifling is, we fondly trust, gone by for ever. The church of Christ is in bondage—the spirituality of his kingdom is infringed upon, and his throne usurped. Ignorance, the most dense, as to the true character of Christianity, prevails—errors the most noxious are abroad—priestism stalks through this land and, like 'a blight, nips every useful project in the bud. The evil rapidly extends—it has reached our colonies—it threatens our missions—it has well nigh deprived us of our right to educate our children in our own faith. No! no! This is not the time for shirking

solemn duties. We must on, with a directness of purpose and a singleness of motive which trimming expedients never knew and cannot appreciate. Every movement in the political world urges us to fidelity. They who hesitate to accompany us must be pushed aside and left to follow when convenience may prompt them. It is better to fail in great enterprises than to succeed in small ones.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

OUR readers would learn, from the copy of a circular to which we gave insertion in the *Nonconformist* of last week, the intention of the friends of the free church of Scotland to hold a public meeting to-day in Exeter Hall, to receive a deputation of ministers and elders, and "to adopt measures for aiding that church in its efforts to diffuse the gospel in Scotland." We hear that the deputation is to consist of Dr Chalmers, Dr Cunningham, and Mr Guthrie. We have little doubt that they will be well received, and that assistance will be tendered to them in the spirit of frank liberality. The seceders, it is true, or rather some of their most prominent representatives, have spoken unadvisedly, and, in haste, have chidden the very principle to which they have been compelled to submit themselves and their cause. Turned out of doors, in our opinion, by a most legitimate application of state-church principles, they looked back with not unnatural yearning upon the power which had nursed them into strength, and educated and matured them; nor was it altogether inexcusable, that even while knocking at the door of the voluntary principle, the novelty of their position should startle them, and force from them some few exclamations of dislike at the appearance of the friend with whom they sought to take refuge. We hope, therefore, that these errors will not be visited upon the deputation, save in the kindest expression of dissent. The true method of converting these men is by demonstrating the power and adaptation of the voluntary principle to meet every real emergency. They are now in a fair position to see its working, to observe its efficiency, and to test the soundness of the opinions they have heretofore given utterance to in respect of it. Let English nonconformists send these gentlemen back to Scotland with a generous rebuke that ever they should question the capabilities of Christian will- ingness—let them "heap coals of fire on their heads," by coming forward as cheerful contributors to the relief of the immediate wants of "the Free Church of Scotland." We know as well as any that the institution is not precisely that for which we should contend—we are sensible that what has been done is imperfect, and that the motives which have prompted the movement are mixed. But liberal assistance and a hearty welcome will not tend to deceive, but rather to undeceive the deputation—will not promote error, but tend, instead thereof, to smooth the way for truth. Let us show them that we south'rons can do two things—appreciate what is noble, and forgive what is infirm. They will see more beauty in Voluntaryism after a few months—and they will preach its virtues, and enforce its claims, in England as well as in Scotland.

THE FACTORIES BILL AGAIN.

THERE is something extremely pertinacious about our Home Secretary; and, when dealing with dissenters, hypocritical withal. But a week since, he parted with us smiling forgiveness at his parties who rejected proffered concessions, and misrepresented all the expressions of his love. Solemnly, and with an emphasis not to be forgotten, he withdrew the educational clauses of the Factories bill; and left upon the public mind an impression that they would never be revived. A copy of the bill "for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories, and for the better education of children in the factory districts, as amended by the committee, and on re-commitment," is now before us. Startling as may be the statement, it is not the less true that the bill still contains several educational clauses. Their purport is as follows:—The parents of children employed in factories are still compelled, under a penalty of from five shillings to twenty, to send their children to school on every working day except Saturday. Occupiers of factories are required to demand a weekly school certificate, and to stop out of the wages of each child threepence a week towards payment of the expenses of education.

ORIGINAL

The schools in which factory children are instructed are still to be subject, at any hour, night or day, to the scrutiny of inspectors; "and if such inspector shall be of opinion that the master is unfit to teach children, or that the school room or school building is in a state improper for the reception of children, or that adequate provision is not made for books and other requisites for teaching, or that provision is not made in a school in which any protestant child attends, for the daily instruction of such child from the authorised version of the holy Scriptures, he shall report the same to the said committee of Council;" and the council, after due examination, are to be authorised to declare certificates from such schools invalid: "Provided, that no inspector of schools shall inquire into the religious instruction given under the direction of a minister of the established church in any school, nor examine the scholars in the religious instruction so given by him, nor make any report thereon, unless he receive authority for that purpose from the archbishop of the province, or from the bishop of the diocese."

It will be seen that the bill still makes the education of factory children compulsory upon their parents, provides also that it shall be, in some sort, religious, and constitutes the committee in council, by the intervening agency of inspectors, judges of its efficiency. The *Patriot* has very properly called attention to the circumstance—but the *Patriot* has forgotten to say, that this Factories bill repeals 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 103, passed under a whig administration, and actually in force since January 1, 1834. The proposed bill adds no stringency in such matters to that act which it will repeal, but somewhat relaxes its provisions—so that, with the exception of the clause relating to religious reading, Sir James Graham's measure leaves the question just where the whigs placed it (the *Patriot* having silently acquiesced), and where it is now at this very moment. These clauses of Sir James Graham's bill, it ought in fairness to be told, are but a somewhat improved modification of principles found in the whig bill now in force, the whole of which, with its educational clauses, will be repealed when the bill becomes an act of parliament. It was not to be expected that Sir James Graham would annul present legislative provision for the education of children—and, not having promised to do that, we cannot see how it was possible for him to repeal the old Factories bill, without introducing, in place of what he gets rid of, clauses to the purport we have above described.

The principle, however, is a vicious one—and we are glad it is now seen to be such by the *Patriot*. We shall be most happy to unite in any efforts to get rid of it. But we cannot consent, even to show our zeal, to overstate the case. The Home Secretary is not fairly chargeable with deceit. He leaves matters substantially where he finds them—and wherein he has altered he has rather improved them than otherwise. The real fault is chargeable upon the whigs. They admitted the evil principle. They surrounded it by stringent and vexatious penalties. Their measure is now in force, and has been so upwards of nine years. Sir James adds nothing to it, save what we have indicated above—and the education clauses he has inserted in his amended and re-committed bill, are only substitutes for clauses in the existing act which the bill will destroy. Let us beware how we make fools of ourselves after so great a triumph.

TAUNTON.—CHURCH RATES.—An attempt has been made to obtain a church rate at Taunton, St James, which has met with a decided opposition on the part of the dissenters. A churchman, H. D. King, Esq., moved an amendment, that the required sum should be raised by voluntary contributions. A poll was demanded, the result of which was, at four o'clock on the first day—against the rate 107, for the rate 47.

KEIGHLEY.—CHURCH RATES.—A sharp contest is at present raging in Keighley for a church rate. A meeting of the rate payers was called for Friday (yesterday) at 11 o'clock. Both parties had been very active during the week in making their arrangements for the final struggle. The rector of Keighley, the Rev. W. Busfield, has frequently appeared in our columns, and our readers will recollect that he is own cousin to the member for Knaresborough, and he seems to possess as much love of notoriety as the hon. M.P., and as great a desire to render himself ridiculous. The rector of Keighley has suffered an ignominious defeat in his attempt upon the property of the inhabitants of that town. The worthy man can comfort himself under this disaster as he may, by reading the sermon on the mount. The polling took place on the 16th, 17th, and 19th inst., and the following is the result—against the rate 922, for the rate 586; majority 336.—*Bradford Observer*.

ANTI-PUSEYISM IN ISLINGTON PARISH.—A memorial has been presented to the vicar and clergy of Islington, which, within the space of a fortnight, was signed by 2,835 persons who attend the churches in that parish, and would, we understand, have been more numerous signed if time had permitted, and if many families had not been out of town. The memorialists state that they cannot but view with apprehension and alarm the prospect of "the introduction of novelties;" and believing that such changes would actually paralyse those efforts which have so long and so happily distinguished this parish, that they would disturb the harmony prevailing between

the clergy and their congregations, lead to separation, and thereby weaken the influence of the church of England, they respectfully, but earnestly, entreat the clergy to refrain from making any alteration in the mode of conducting the public services of the church, which has prevailed for more than a century. The vicar, in his reply, assures them of his own and his brethren's anxious desire to preach, fully and unreservedly, the great doctrines of the gospel of Christ as they are set forth in the sacred Scriptures, and embodied in the articles, liturgy, and homilies. He trusts that nothing may ever induce them to swerve from evangelical principles. With respect to the alterations in the mode of conducting public worship alluded to, "The lord bishop of the diocese," he says, "has shown the kindest consideration towards us in reference to this anxious question, and we are now happy to add that, in consequence of the letter recently circulated by his lordship among his clergy, we feel at liberty to adhere to our usual mode of conducting the services of the church."

PUSEYISM.—PARISH MEETING AT SHOREDITCH.—On Thursday, pursuant to the following requisition, a meeting of the parishioners was held in the church of St Leonard's, Shoreditch:—"We, the undersigned, requested the churchwardens to call a public meeting of the vestry, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Bishop of London for the appointment of two curates (not Puseyites), to do duty at Shoreditch during the permitted absence of the vicar, so that the remnant of the congregation may be retained who have been induced in consequence thereof to quit." Mr Collier, the senior churchwarden, took the chair, and after considerable discussion, of a clamorous and disorderly description, upon the subject of what was termed the "ecclesiastical fashions" of the day, a resolution, deploring the gradual desertion of the church by the congregation, and deprecating the conduct of the Rev. T. E. Simpson, and of his colleague, the Rev. Mr Wix, was passed, and ultimately embodied in a memorial for presentation to the Bishop of London.

DR PUSEY'S SERMON.—The sermon is not yet published: three reasons are assigned for the delay—first, the indisposition of Dr Pusey; but Dr Pusey was an invalid before he preached the sermon, and has since been seen in public: next, it is said that the Doctor is accumulating an overwhelming weight of "authority" to show, not that his doctrine is in conformity with the articles, not that it is consistent with scripture and scriptural doctrine, but with the opinions of a host of fallible men. The third, probably the true cause assigned for the delay, is, that the sermon is in print, but that right reverend persons and others of influence have earnestly requested that the sermon may be withheld.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

MORE "CONVERSIONS."—Another and another still succeeds. We are concerned to hear, from Abingdon, that a young lady of good family in this county, the sister of one of Mr Newman's curates, has passed over to Rome by the road prepared by tractarians. We also hear of a second lady, whose brother is also a curate to a leading tractarian, who talked of going into lay communion, having followed in the same course.—*Ibid*.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The twenty-fourth annual conference of the Primitive Methodist society closed on Friday the 16th instant. Their numbers are as follows:—85,565 members; 488 itinerant preachers; 7,438 local preachers; 1,278 chapels; 74,450 scholars in their Sunday schools; deaths, 934. Increase for the year, 6,042; increase of Sunday scholars, 4,836.

FACTORIES EDUCATION BILL.—The friends of civil and religious liberty will hold a Tea party in the Free Trade hall on Wednesday evening next, on the defeat of the government and Factories Education bill. We trust that there will be a very numerous attendance. It is not enough that the enemy is made to retreat. He ought to be shown that it would be dangerous again to advance. If dissenters sit down contented with their victory, they will invite a fresh attack. We are glad, with Dr Halley, to give our testimony to the diligence and zeal of Mr Massie, in the late energetic struggle against church aggression. He well deserves the gratitude of the religious public.—*Manchester Times*.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—THANKSGIVING MEETINGS.—We hear of arrangements being made in town and country for holding united thanksgiving meetings, in consequence of the withdrawal of the educational clauses of the Factories bill.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday night a numerous meeting was held at the Scotch church, London wall, for the purpose of receiving a deputation of ministers and elders from Scotland, and of adopting means towards supporting the new churches in Scotland. Mr Stewart, M.P., having taken the chair, apologised for the absence of Mr Fox Maule, M.P., who was to preside, and assured the meeting that he considered the subject before them one of the highest importance [hear, hear]. A great struggle had taken place in their fatherland, and the ministers of the church who had been engaged in the contest deserved their sympathy, and should receive the support of every lover of the principles of religious freedom. The Rev. Dr Cunningham, in a long speech, moved the first resolution, which expressed the concurrence with, and adherence of the meeting to, the great principles which had led to the separation. The Rev. Mr Beauchamp, a Wesleyan minister, seconded the resolution. The Rev. D. Stewart moved the second resolution, that the meeting express its admiration of those men who have made the most extensive sacrifices for the sake of conscience, which had been submitted to from their advocacy of the principles of civil and religious liberty. The Rev. Mr Redpath, Wells street chapel,

seconded the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. The Rev. T. Guthrie next addressed the meeting, to solicit the support of the contributions of those who were favourable to their views. They would require at least £250,000. The Rev. Mr Burns read the names of the committee, which included the ministers, elders, and others, of Albion chapel and the Scotch church, London wall, &c., to raise subscriptions, which, being agreed to, the meeting shortly after broke up.

On Thursday night a numerous meeting was held at the Scotch church, Prospect place, St George's road, Westminster bridge road, to receive the deputation from Scotland. Mr Bromley in the chair. The Rev. Dr Cunningham, the Rev. Dr Stewart, the Rev. Mr Gregg, the Rev. Mr Burns, &c., addressed the meeting, when resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the cordial concurrence of the meeting with the steps taken by the secession church, and sympathy with them for the sacrifices they had incurred in support of the principles of civil and religious liberty. The state in which the ministers of the secession were placed was fully detailed; and the meeting was informed by the Rev. Mr Gregg that they had no doubt but that the deputation would succeed in their mission, as they had been promised the support of almost every denomination of dissenters; and he stated that they had no doubt but that London would contribute £30,000 towards the great object of non-intrusion. The deputation was most enthusiastically cheered.

The presbyterians of Dublin are to hold a public meeting in the Rotunda, next Friday, when the Rev. Dr Keith of Ceres (author of the celebrated work on the prophecies), and a deputation from Scotland, will explain the recent events in the Scotch church.

THE NEW SECESSION.—We stated, in our last, the number of clergymen and professors who had resigned their livings; but for the information of our English readers, it may be proper to give an estimate of the emoluments surrendered. The stipend, in the lowest class of livings in our established church, is £158 6s. 8d.; and the manse and glebe being valued on an average at £41 13s. 4d.; the poorest benefice is worth £200 per annum. Where the tithes (tithes) are exhausted, and do not yield £158 6s. 8d., the deficiency is supplied from the Exchequer. There were 196 parishes in this predicament when the returns were made in 1837. There were 206 parishes where the tithes were exhausted, but yielded £255, including manse and glebe; and 470 parishes, with free tithes, yielding about £282. The average of 872 livings paid from tithes and exchequer grants, was £257, including manse and glebe. The value of the livings in towns, which are paid from taxes, seat rents, or burgh funds, may average about £350 per annum. These data being premised, the incomes given up may be estimated as follows:—267 parochial ministers, at £270 each, £72,090; 17 parliamentary ditto, whose stipend, we believe, is £120, £2,040; 17 assistants, say £60, £1,020; 164 quoad sacra ministers, say £125, £20,500; 4 professors, say £400, £1,600; total, £97,250. The aggregate of the incomes surrendered may, therefore, be estimated, in round numbers, at £100,000, which is two-fifths of the whole revenue of the church. The average for each of the 469 individuals is £207. Many of the seceding ministers are among the best paid in the establishment.—*Scotsman*.

THE VOICE OF WARNING.—On the morning after the ever memorable 18th of May, a decent looking female of the humbler ranks of life accosted, on the streets of Edinburgh, one of our "Westland" ministers, when the following colloquy ensued:—Woman: "O, sir, are ye ane o' our ministers that cam out yesterday?" Minister: "Yes, I am." Woman: "O, God bless you. How are all your brethren this morning?" Minister: "Very well, so far as I know, and very happy." Woman: "I'm extraordinar' glad to hear it—lang may they be sae. Do you think, sir, that if I were to go up to Lunan I could get a word o' the Queen? She is committing a great sin, and I dinna think she kens what she's doing." Minister: "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admission to her Majesty." Woman: "Do you think, then, that I could get in to speak to the Commissioner? Maybe he would tell the Queen my message." Minister: "I think it quite possible that you might be admitted to speak to his Grace the Commissioner." Woman: "Then I would like to speak to him on the subject; and I wish much that he would tell the Queen, for she disna ken what she's doing. She's trying to tak the crown aff Christ's head. She'll never manage that; but she has need to tak care that they dinna tak the crown off her ain head."—*Scottish Guardian*.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Arms (Ireland) bill, against, 4.
Church extension, for, 4.
Church rates, against, 1.
Cooper and others, for mitigation of treatment, 6.
Coroners bill, in favour of, 4.
County Courts bill, for amendment of, 1.
Drainage of Lands bill, in favour of, 1.
Education (Ireland) by the clergy, against, 1.
—against further grant, 1.
Factories bill, against, 833.
—in favour of, 9.
Health of Towns bill, for alteration of, 1.
—in favour of, 2.
Maynooth college, against further grant to, 1.
Poor Law Amendment act, for alteration of, 4.
Poor Relief (Ireland) act, for repeal of, 1.
Post office, for further reform of, 8.
Property Tax act, for repeal of, 1.
Roman Catholic Relief act, for repeal of, 2.
St Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against union of, 1.
Scientific Societies bill, in favour of, 9.
Turnpike Roads bill, against, 1.

Waste Land Allotment bill, in favour of 5.
Wheat, &c., (Canada) bill, against, 1.

PUBLIC BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

1. Appeals (Privy Council) bill.
2. Court of Exchequer (Ireland) bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

1. Scientific Societies bill.
2. Commons Enclosure (No. 2) bill.
3. Woolen Manufactures bill.
4. Appeals (Privy Council) bill.
5. Infant Orphan Asylum bill.
6. Court of Exchequer (Ireland) bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

1. Coroners bill.
2. Sugar Duties bill.
3. Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) bill.
4. Arms (Ireland) bill.
5. Excise Regulations.
6. Exchequer bills (public works) (Ireland).
7. Fines and Penalties (Ireland) bill.
8. Appeals (Privy Council) bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

1. Princess Augusta's Annuity bill.
2. Salmon Fisheries bill.
3. Chelsea Hospital bill.
4. Sugar Duties bill.

MOTIONS.

Danish claims.—"That this House will, upon Wednesday next resolve itself into a committee to consider of an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to advance to the claimants for losses sustained by the seizure of British ships and cargoes by the Danish government in 1807, the amount of their respective losses, as ascertained by the commissioners appointed for the investigation of Danish claims, and reported upon the 12th day of May, 1840, and assuring her Majesty that this House will make good the same."—(Mr Hawes.) The House divided; ayes 42, noes 57.

Navy.—"That, after the lamentable loss of life which experience proves to have taken place in vessels of the class of old ten-gun brigs, this House views with apprehension the re-employment of such vessels in circumstances of increased danger, arising from the additional complement of officers and men, with the greater weight of provisions and stores thereby rendered necessary, and which it is now proposed to place in them."—(Captain Berkeley.) Whereupon the previous question being put, "That that question be now put," the House divided; ayes 41, noes 74.

DEBATES.

Wednesday, June 21st.

CORONERS BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr PAKINGTON advised the withdrawal of the bill for the present, in order to introduce one which would include amongst its provisions an improvement of the present anomalous system of electing coroners.

A short conversation took place on this subject, but Lord WORSLEY could not consent to withdraw it, in the absence of its author, Lord Francis Egerton.

The bill, therefore, went into committee, there being a great number of verbal amendments to be introduced, and a schedule to be added to the bill, with the following proposed scale of payments:—

1. To the constable for giving notice to the coroner of the death of any person on whose body an inquest is to be held, summoning jury and witnesses in the same parish, and attending inquest, per day.....	£0 5 0
2. To the constable for traveling to and from residence of coroner, or to summon witnesses, per mile each way.....	0 0 3
3. For the use of room for holding the inquest, not exceeding per day.....	0 5 0
4. To every witness attending the inquest, not exceeding per day.....	0 2 6
5. To every witness for traveling to and from inquest, per mile each way.....	0 0 3
6. To the jury, not exceeding.....	0 10 0
7. For finding and taking due care of the dead body, and giving notice to constable, not exceeding.....	0 5 0

After some discussion, it was suggested by Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET that the amendments should be introduced *pro forma*, in order that the bill might be reprinted, and time allowed for a due consideration of the entire measure. This proposal was agreed to.

COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.

Lord WORSLEY's Commons Inclosure bill was proposed for second reading, which was met by Colonel SIBTHORP with an amendment, that it be read that day six months.

Mr STUART WORTLEY recommended the postponement of the bill on the ground of its importance and complicity.

Lord WORSLEY felt strongly the importance of carrying forward the bill, during the present session. There was nearly two million acres of waste land in the country, which could be reclaimed at an expense of £12 per acre, by which great employment would be afforded to the labouring population. There was a strong disposition to carry out inclosures, but parties were deterred by the great expense of separate inclosure bills. He proposed to carry out his measure by the aid of the tithe commissioners; who, on the application of two-thirds of those interested in an inclosure, should send assistant commissioners to examine and report. The commissioners to report the progress of all inclosures twice a year to the Home office; and the House of Commons to have a veto on any inclosure should one-fourth of those interested object to it. He had endeavoured to ascertain the probable expense of the working of his measure; and was satisfied that unopposed inclosures, the expense of which, under the present system, amounts to from £400 to £600, would not, by the present bill, exceed £40. Considering the capital which would be invested in reclaiming land, and the employment which would be afforded, he was satisfied that the bill, if passed, would prove an important boon to the interests of agriculture and the country.

Mr FERRAND, though objecting to the bill, on the ground that it would for ever after deprive the poor of England of their free commonage right, was nevertheless satisfied that some measure for the reclamation and allotment of waste land was essential to save us from a revolution.

Sir CHARLES BURRELL and Mr MILES approved of Lord WORSLEY's bill.

Mr ROEBUCK objected to the bill that its tendency was to create a pauper population connected with the land. Depend upon it, an allotment system would raise a pauper agrarian population in this country. It was better that the working classes should be dependent on wages.

Lord JOHN MANNERS also wished to see the working classes dependent on wages; but an allotment system would enable them to eke out their subsistence ["eke out their subsistence!" exclaimed Mr ROEBUCK]. But he wished Lord WORSLEY's bill to be postponed until the report of the committee of inquiry on the subject of allotment was made.

Mr C. BULLER could see no reason for the postponement of the bill, as it established no new principle, and the operation of which he conceived would be exceedingly beneficial. Mr ROEBUCK's objection to the inclosure of commons, on the ground of the health and enjoyment of the population, was met by an express provision of the bill; and he could not possibly understand why the cultivation of waste lands should not be undertaken for a reason like this.

After some observations from Lord SANDON,

Mr S. CRAWFORD expressed his determination to oppose the bill, because it interfered with the rights of the poor. It proposed, indeed, to give them "playgrounds;" but the best playground for the working man was the land from which he might derive an independent income. He also totally dissented from Mr ROEBUCK's position, that the working classes should be dependent on wages. Though himself a staunch advocate of the repeal of the corn laws, he, nevertheless, thought it essential for the best interests of the working classes that they should have some dependence on land.

Mr AGLIONBY declared his support of the bill.

On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by 64 to 4.

Thursday, June 22nd.

COLONIES AND THE SUGAR DUTIES.

On the question for going into committee on the sugar duties,

Mr COBDEN rose to move an amendment, the substance of which was, that considering the burdens of this country, in the support of the civil, military, and naval establishments of the colonies, it was not expedient that we should pay a higher price for colonial as compared with foreign produce; and that, therefore, it was expedient that all protective duties in favour of colonial produce should be abolished. We supplied the colonies with judges, bishops, military, naval, and civil functionaries, of all grades, down even to a verger; and the cost of all this absorbed a large proportion of the annual estimates paid out of the taxation of the country. For example,

Governors' establishments cost this country 18,667*l.*, and to these were to be added the clergy of North America, to the amount of 11,500*l.* The stipendiary magistrates in the West Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope occasioned a charge of 49,700*l.*; and to these were to be added large sums for the clergy of our North American colonies, and even for a protestant burial-ground at Quebec, all taken out of the taxes paid by the people of this country. Light-houses in the Bahamas had cost 1,920*l.*, besides which there were permanent charges for the colonies of which many persons had no idea. Thus the citadel of Halifax cost 175,863*l.*; the new works at Gibraltar, 225,000*l.*; the fortifications at Kingston, 320,000*l.*; the completion of works at Corfu were charged at 100,500*l.*; the new barracks at the Bahamas at 17,000*l.*; and the permanent barracks in Jamaica, at 30,000*l.*

The very colonies of recent establishment, which were founded on the principle of being "self-supporting," drew large sums from this country.

He believed that the population of New Zealand was now about 10,000 or 12,000 souls, and for them no less a sum than 61,000*l.* had this year been voted out of the taxes of this country [hear]. Among the charges he found 600*l.* for a bishop—a bishop of New Zealand!—besides 590*l.* for chaplains and schools. It had been said that South Australia was to be self-supported. The Hon. member for Lambeth reminded him that such was the fact. It was established about eight years ago, and it had now not more than 20,000 inhabitants, if so many, yet he believed he was within the mark when he said that it had already cost the people of these kingdoms more than 400,000*l.*, and he had been told that we did not know the worst of it yet [cheers].

There was now a class of members, called Young England, whose motto was "ships, commerce, and colonies;" he would tell them that the whole of our colonial trade amounted only to about ten millions; and to maintain this, five millions were spent by the mother country; which was much the same thing as if a shopkeeper, on every pound's worth of goods sold by him, should make a present of half a sovereign to his customer. The West Indian sugar grower not only was without that plea of special burdens which had been set up by the British corn grower, but actually received assistance in supporting his general burdens. Now, what was to be the ground of the proposed taxation upon England in behalf of the colonies? The whole colonial population, exclusive of the East Indian empire, was only 5,000,000 of people. He would not now discuss the question of sugar in particular; on that point he would reserve himself for the committee.

The SPEAKER acquainted Mr COBDEN that the resolution, extending so much further than to the mere sugar question, on which it had been moved that he should leave the chair, could not be put as an amendment upon that motion. The Speaker then left the chair, and the House went into committee on the sugar duties.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the sugar duties on the same ground as he had done when the subject was last before the House. It would have given him great pleasure to have been able to propose a reduction of the duty, and thereby to extend the consumption of the article. If, therefore, the state of the revenue would have permitted it, he would willingly have made the experiment; but in the present condition of our finances no person with ordinary prudence would have proposed it. Successive parliaments had affirmed the principle that our colonies were entitled to protection; but, quitting that question, he addressed himself to an amendment of Mr HAWES, who proposed to reduce

the duty on foreign sugar to 34*s.* He entered into details to show that the proposed reduction would have a very imperceptible effect on the consumption of the article, more especially as there was now a reasonable expectation of an adequate supply from our own colonies. He would simply move for a continuance of the annual sugar duties for another year.

Mr EWART expressed his surprise at the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in concluding with such a motion, after he had so repeatedly admitted the truth of free trade principles. Reviewing the entire subject, he showed that the sugar monopoly, by raising the price of sugar, fell especially on the poorer classes, who would otherwise consume largely, not only of sugar, but molasses, and who were thus debarred the convenient use of an article necessary to their health, their comfort, and the extension of temperate and moral habits. The argument as to the loss of revenue was untenable, seeing that statistical authorities had shown that the monopoly, by restricting the supply, caused an actual loss to the revenue.

Mr PORTER, in a recent publication, had shown that, in 1840, this country lost no less than £4,000,000 by retaining the present monstrous sugar duties; and that, during the last seven years, the loss to the revenue by the maintenance of the sugar monopoly had been nearly £10,000,000. But they must consider the loss to the consumers as well as the loss to the revenue; and what had been the loss to the consumers? It was calculated at £15,000,000; which, added to the loss suffered by the revenue, made a total loss of nearly £25,000,000 sterling. The people of this country had paid £30,000,000 of compensation to the West India proprietors; and it was a monstrous injustice that, in the course of seven years, they should be subjected to a further loss of £25,000,000 merely to maintain the interests of those proprietors by the continuance of these anomalous and inconsistent duties.

It was a matter of deep regret that we would not open our trade with the Brazils; in fact, a reduction of the sugar duty on our trade with the east generally, as with China, where it was largely grown, and, in conjunction with a reduction of the duty on tea, would have a most beneficial influence on our commerce. The long reiterated cry of injury to the West Indies, as well as the argument about the slave trade, had each become stale and futile. Commerce was the great slave emancipator; and he called upon them to abandon their false differential duty principle, and to do justice to the manufacturing and commercial interests of this country. He concluded with a motion for levying a uniform duty on foreign and colonial sugar.

Mr JAMES said that England would stultify herself in the eyes of all the world if, after the payment of £20,000,000 to abolish slavery in her own colonies, and after her great and continued efforts to repress the slave trade, she should accede to a policy which went to undo all that had been done, and aggravate the worst horrors of the slave system in Cuba and Brazil. Free trade was all very well, but sugar ought to be an exception.

Mr BROTHERTON was for the removal of all difference in the duties. It was unjust to tax the poor of England four millions a year in order to maintain the monopoly of the West Indians. The temperance of the people had greatly extended the consumption of coffee, and it might be supposed that the consumption of sugar ought to have increased in proportion; but the contrary was the fact. It was by our moral influence that we must hope to put down slavery.

With regard to slavery, as he had said, he did not believe that the abolition of the differential duties would encourage slavery. They must endeavour to put down slavery by means of moral influence. The governments of foreign countries must necessarily think us hypocrites if, while we declaimed against slavery to them, we did not shrink from buying and using the produce of slave labour; and though we refused to use slave-grown sugar ourselves, we did not refuse to import it for the purpose of re-exportation in the refined shape, taking all the emoluments, but merely refusing to use it ourselves.

The galleries were cleared for a division, but speedily re-opened, the debate having been revived by

Mr VILLIERS, who complained that ministers had not answered either Mr COBDEN or Mr EWART, which was really to treat them with contempt. He was at a loss to discover why Mr JAMES, who was generally liberal with respect to other men's property, was so narrow in his view on this particular subject; but his surprise ceased when he found that the hon. member was one of the West India proprietors—a class, however, who, in his opinion, had received a great deal more than was due to them in the shape of compensation. Mr GOULBURN's argument that the revenue would suffer was quite untenable; the increase of consumption would quite compensate the reduction of the duty. Another plea was that of slavery and the slave trade; but the great impediment to the cure of these evils was the general opinion of our insincerity upon this subject.

If there was nothing else to show that this argument about slavery was a false creed, the recent negotiations with the United States would prove it. It was intimated at that time that the duties on tobacco, rice, maize, and Indian corn, might be reduced; and all those articles, it should be recollected, were the produce of slave labour [cheers]. The person who was in this country from the United States last year intimated to the President that such was the intention of our government [hear, hear].

If these duties were not reduced, the people would consider the colonies, which prevent their reduction, as a curse to the country. How could you expect the people to fight for your institutions when they were burdened with your sugar duties and your corn duties?

There must be some change of policy, or else it would be found, if the government should have occasion to call upon the people to rally round the principles of the constitution, the people would be also found indifferent. Mr O'CONNELL, in the course of his agitation, had adverted to this subject and called the attention of the people of Ireland to these protecting duties as one of the results of the union which repeal would do away with. He said that the protection was continued to favour certain classes, and that if repeal were carried the people of Ireland should not be subjected to them [hear, hear]. The people of this country would soon say the same, and if from foreign invasion or any other circumstances they were called upon to contribute their means, or to resist in battle, they would turn round and ask you, "For what? were they to battle for protection which subjected them to privations?" [hear, hear].

Mr JAMES observed, that the compensation, though

a large one for the people of England to pay, had been but a small one for the owners of West India estates to receive. His own compensation had been less than two years' income of the estate.

Mr WARD, in a few words, supported the motion of Mr Ewart.

Mr BERNAL reproved the asperity of Mr Villiers's tone; and exposed the unfairness of treating the compensation for the slaves as an equivalent for the estates. He insisted on the guarantee of the British parliament, implied if not expressed, to every West India proprietor; and explained the principles of the slave compensation, saying that if his advice could have prevailed with the West India body, that compensation would have been rejected.

Dr BOWRING asserted the right of the British people to obtain sugar in the cheapest market. But the people were the unrepresented class in the House of Commons, where every privilege and monopoly had its defenders. Let the House give to the labourers at home the emancipation which it had given to the blacks.

Mr SCARLETT dwelt on the large revenue derived by the mother country from the sugar colonies.

Mr MILNER GIBSON went over the grounds for the abolition of the monopoly, and contended that the government neither had nor could make a reply to the case which had been made out for the equalisation of the duties. The free traders were as earnest slavery abolitionists as any one else; but they were of opinion that by holding out that free labour could not compete with slave labour, we were doing all in our power to perpetuate slavery.

Mr GRANTLEY BERKELEY contended that all the colonies required was an abundant supply of free labour; but until it was obtained they should not be exposed to unfair competition.

On a division, there appeared—

For Mr Ewart's amendment for the equalisation of the duties 50
Against it 135

Majority 85

Mr HAWES then proposed his amendment that the duty on foreign sugar should be reduced to 34s. He did not believe that such a reduction would at all encourage slavery or the slave trade. It was a measure not sudden or extreme, but one which would prepare the colonists for further steps in the same direction. It would cause some increase both in consumption and in revenue.

Mr GLADSTONE did not object, upon general grounds, to the principle of this motion—nay, but for the peculiar circumstances of the sugar trade, he should gladly have included sugar in the tariff of last year. But he was not prepared to concur in Mr Hawes's proposal. He did not think it likely to add to the revenue, for he did not think it likely to add to the consumption, the reduction being too small to induce an abatement in the retail price. If then no sensible relief would be given to the consumer, it was not desirable to disturb the scale of duties in so important a matter.

Mr LABOUCHERE thought the time was come when sugar ought to be put upon the same footing with other articles of commerce. Mr Gladstone had not argued that this proposal would be objectionable on commercial or on financial grounds; he had rested his opposition to it solely on its tendency to encourage slavery; and the answer to that argument was, that England had already a large trade with the Brazils, consisting mainly in the produce of this very labour.

Sir R. PEEL said, that it had been proposed to the government of Brazil to treat for the admission of sugar into England, on condition that the Brazilian government would take measures for gradually ameliorating the condition of the slaves in that country, with a view to the final abolition of slavery there. But the Brazilian government had made demands which precluded such a negotiation; and he lamented to say that the disposition of that government and of its people was not such as to leave much hope of any present advance on the side of emancipation. He denied that the compensation for the slaves had been an equivalent for the whole deterioration of the properties. He exemplified the general loss from facts relating to particular estates. The silence of ministers on Mr Ewart's motion had been owing only to a belief on their part, that it would be more convenient for them to make their explanations on this motion of Mr Hawes, which involved much the same considerations.

The committee then divided—

For the 34s. duty 122
Against it 203

Majority against it 81

Friday, June 23rd.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir H. W. BARRON, on the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair, proposed an instruction to the committee that the bill should be extended to England, where cases were not wanting to which such a measure would be equally applicable.

Lord ELIOT denied that the existence of a few insulated cases in England was a ground for the suggested extension.

Lord PALMERSTON felt that it would not be fair in a member of the late government, which had been intrusted with a renewal of the Irish Arms bill at a comparatively tranquil season, to refuse such a bill to their successors under the present circumstances of disquiet, though he could not consent to the introduction of new powers, any more than to the proposal for including England. But the government must not consider itself as having sufficiently provided against the dangers of Ireland by the enactment of such a measure as this. Those dangers

were currently attributed to agitators; but agitators had little influence, except when there was a foregone cause of complaint; when there was no seed, no plant would grow. We had been told that much concession had been made to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that such concession had reached its limit. He denied that concession had been made to them; they had gained nothing but what they had a right to; and if an account were stated between them and the government, it would be found on the balance that they were entitled to complain of having been kept out of their rights so long. In consequence of the system of under-letting, the land had become crowded with inhabitants, who, on the expiration of the head leases, had been turned out by wholesale. This, in England, would have been comparatively harmless; the ejected population would then have found employment in some of the manufacturing districts; but in Ireland there was no such refuge. The irritation was yet further aggravated, when respectable Roman Catholic tenants were removed to make way for a protestant garrison; and it was no answer to say that the ejected occupier had never been tenant to the head landlord, but only to some middleman. Another of the great grievances of Ireland was the present state of the protestant church.

He, for one, was not prepared to concur in any measure which tended to overthrow and annihilate the protestant church as it was established in Ireland. Such a measure he should always oppose, and with the best of his power, with a view to success. But every one had felt—men on both sides of the house had felt—that the protestant church establishment in Ireland had been raised beyond its proper and just position. The government to which the right honourable baronet and the noble lord opposite (Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley) had belonged, had brought in a measure greatly reducing the emoluments and expenses of that establishment. He would not say whether that measure had been carried as far as might be advisable then or not, but the principle being admitted on both sides of the house, he maintained that the government was bound to take the matter into their consideration, and that if they found that the principle could be carried further without danger to the protestant establishment, it was their duty to say whether there were not still belonging to that church some revenues which might be applied in aid of the interests of the people of Ireland, and to the appropriation of which to such a purpose no attached number of the protestant church could feel any religious objection.

The real grievance to the Catholics was not the state of the protestant church, but the state of their own. A provision ought to be made for their clergy. The late administration could not have accomplished this; but it was in the power of the present. Independently of any public grant, much might be done: if a law were passed, authorising the purchase of glebes for the priests out of voluntary funds, he believed that such funds would speedily be forthcoming, to the great increase of the respectability as well as comfort of the clergy. The parliamentary franchise in Ireland was another subject which required the attention of ministers; and that attention ought to be given to it in this very session. There was yet a further cause of dissatisfaction to the Irish people—the existence of the present administration.

He believed that that which most excited the people of Ireland, was the existence of honourable gentlemen opposite as the government of this country [cheers and laughter]. He believed that upon this subject there was no union of sentiment between the people of England and Ireland; for that while the people of England were determined to have a Tory administration, the people of Ireland would remain dissatisfied so long as such a government should remain in existence [renewed cheering and laughter]. But even this, he thought he could show, was not altogether a hopeless case [cheers]. He did not ask honourable gentlemen opposite to retire from their places [ministerial cheers]. Such an appeal, he believed, would be vain; and from the feeling which they had seen evinced in this country, he believed that even if honourable gentlemen should yield to the appeal, they might very reasonably expect that they would be very shortly again required to resume the reins of government [cheers]. The time was not yet come when any party but that which now sat upon the benches opposite could, with advantage to the public, and with the general concurrence of the people of this country, administer the affairs of this country; and he perfectly admitted that, although as things were now going on, the growing dissatisfaction amongst the friends of the government, and that want of contentment with its measures amongst its opponents, which was occasionally exhibited, it might be taken that certain indications existed that the days of the present administration were finite, he would not say numbered [cheers]—as yet it was not probable that any change could be effected in the government of this country [ministerial cheering]. Such a change, however, would take place, though not this year [cheers and laughter].

It was the duty of ministers to propose, in time for enactment in this very session, some decisive measures for the tranquillization of Ireland. The measures of coercion he would recommend would be such as should force the Irish people to believe in the disposition of the British parliament to do them justice. The conciliatory doctrine which had been applied to the distant thousands of Canada could not be inapplicable to the neighbouring millions of Ireland. He did not desire an answer now. He liked not off-hand answers; but he wished that ministers would in a few days come to parliament and state what it was which, on deliberation, they were prepared to do.

Sir R. PEEL regretted that Lord Palmerston should have opposed another delay to the progress of this bill. He doubted whether, even in Ireland, the return of the Whigs to power was quite so much desired as the noble lord seemed to suppose; for Mr O'Connell himself, but a few days ago, had drawn a comparison between the acts of Lord Chancellor Sugden and those of the late Lord Lieutenant, in which the preference was decidedly given to the former, as being at least open and manly, while the latter were described as hypocritical and malignant. He however fully agreed with the noble lord in his estimate of public feeling in England.

The noble lord, in the first place, made this candid confession, that if her Majesty's government abandoned the offices which they now held, that such was the distrust of the people of England in those who would in every probability be called upon to succeed them, that so great was the appearance of distrust in the policy of the noble lord and his late colleagues, that the people of every other part of the united empire, with the exception of Ireland, would compel the present government to resume office, and return to the councils of their Sovereign [laughter]. The noble lord was certainly a most impartial and disinterested witness as to the state of public opinion with respect to the late government, and as to what people thought of him and his policy,

and he (Sir Robert Peel) had nothing more to say on the point than that he cordially concurred with the noble lord as to the estimation in which they were held by the public [great laughter and cheers].

He then marked out the course which the government of Ireland ought to pursue—

Not at all disturbed, not influenced by what may be passing at the present moment in Ireland, I repeat now, what I have had occasion to declare before, that my firm conviction is, the government of Ireland ought to be conducted in a spirit of moderation and of forbearance—of perfect justice and impartiality [loud cheers]. Sir, I take no credit for the expression of a sentiment of that nature, because it is nothing but a fulfilment of a solemn obligation and the concession of an absolute right—to administer the executive government at least in the spirit of perfect justice and impartiality.

The two great objects proposed by the repealers were, fixity of tenure, and the destruction of the protestant church. Now, respecting the conduct of landlords, no legislative rule could be laid down; it was a matter not so much of politics as of morals; and in a moral view, he could not but deeply lament any sweeping expulsion of tenantry. If one landlord might fitly do it, so might all; and then it was easy to see that the evils of public disturbance would be widely combined with those of private suffering. The destruction of the protestant church, the other proposed object of repeal, would, he was persuaded, be ruinous to Ireland. With respect to the repeal itself, he regretted that members opposite had not used language more decisive in condemning what was nothing less than a dismemberment of the empire. He hoped there would be a general inclination, among Catholics as well as Protestants, to uphold the legislative union. Surely there had been a strong disposition to deal favourably with Ireland; for instance, she had been exempted from the income tax and assessed taxes. A cry was raised that by this bill we were insulting the Irish people; but he could not consent to identify the Irish people with the miscreants against whom this bill was directed. He again called earnestly upon parliament to support the union with firmness and unanimity.

Lord SEYMOUR expressed his disappointment at the course which Sir R. Peel's government had pursued in Ireland.

Mr SHAW said there was a powerful body in Ireland, who would resist with their lives any attempt to destroy the church establishment.

Various members, including Mr M. O'CONNELL, Lord EBRINGTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr WARD, Mr WYSE, and Mr ROSS, then briefly addressed the House. The only point worthy of notice in this desultory discussion was the following announcement by Lord John Russell:—

He regretted the course which her Majesty's government had taken; he regretted the course which the member for Cork had taken in exciting the country on the subject of repeal; but it was not in his power to prevent agitation by the member for Cork or to exercise the authority of the government; and things had now come to that pass that he should feel himself justified in giving his opinion, on a proper opportunity, as to the cause of the evils of Ireland, and to state what, in his judgment, were their remedies [hear, hear]. He would also take care that on other subjects as well as Ireland he should not in future hesitate to state his opinions on questions where he thought the government were to blame, whether they had reference to their foreign, their Indian, or their domestic policy; he should in future raise his voice against all their acts which he thought to be blameable, in order that the right hon. baronet, the First Lord of the Treasury, might not represent him as having, by his silence, approved and acquiesced in those very acts of which he (Lord J. Russell) felt he had every right to complain [hear, hear].

Mr ROSS, in offering an explanation of his former observations, affirmed that, in the first place, he had not said that he went voluntarily into committee; on the contrary, he said he was dragged into it. In the second place [turning round to a friend sitting behind, "What was the second point?"] [loud laughter]. Oh, he did not complain that English members had not taken part in the debate; on the contrary, he was delighted to see the sympathy displayed by them in favour of his country.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE admitted that the opposition, who had supported the Arms act under the late government, were in rather a false position; but the reason why he had not then resisted it was, that he had not then heard the Irish members object to it. The letter of Lord Chancellor Sugden's secretary to Lord Ffrench had represented her Majesty as having declared her determination to maintain the union; he should be glad to know where and how that determination had been expressed. There had, to be sure, been a solemn farce between Lord Jocelyn and Sir Robert Peel in that place, but it excited only laughter.

Mr S. CRAWFORD observed that had the possession of arms had been forbidden to the Irish in the days of the volunteers, that body would not have been able to effect the benefit which they conferred on their country. Disapproving this bill, he could not vote for the extension of it to England.

Mr W. S. O'BRIEN rose to press for an answer to the constitutional question of Mr T. Duncombe.

Lord CLEMENTS followed against the bill.

Sir H. W. BARRON said he would not press his motion to a division, which was then withdrawn.

Mr DUNCOMBE insisted upon an answer to the question, whether Lord Chancellor Sugden had derived his knowledge of the declaration stated by Sir Robert Peel to have been made by her Majesty against repeal, from the newspaper report of Sir R. Peel's speech, or from a communication made to him by government.

Now, said the hon. member, producing a newspaper, now I will take leave to refer to the solemn farce which was some time since enacted in this house [cries of "Read, read"]. Well, I'm going to read [a laugh and cries of "Go on"]. The report says [loud cries of "Order, order"]—Ay, said the hon. member, in a tone of exultation, that's exactly the point I wished to bring you to [loud cheers and laughter]. That's it [knocking the table violently with his fist]—that's the point—that's the very thing [renewed cheers]. I had no right to read the newspaper. I know it. I agree that you are right. I am out of order, grossly out of order, and if you call on the Speaker to prevent me from proceeding, undoubtedly he must interfere, and I will submit to his decision [cheers]. But then this brings me back to my important question—the question I put in the right hon. baronet's absence—did the Lord Chancellor of Ireland derive his information from a communication of her Majesty's minister, or did he derive it from the reports of the public press? If he derived it

from the public press, are we come to this—that a Lord Chancellor of Ireland shall dismiss and degrade magistrates on the meanness, the most paltry, and cowardly motives, deriving his intelligence from a newspaper, which I, in my place in parliament, am not allowed to read? Why, if such be the case, in what an anomalous position the privileges of the House stand with regard to the public press? ["Question?"] Question! Yes, I am called to order for reading from a newspaper that which I believe to be a most authentic report of proceedings in this house; but I shall go on, and now, sir, unless you tell me that any report or notice taken of proceedings within these walls, whether in the press or elsewhere, is contrary to the privileges of parliament, I shall certainly beg to read the first scene of that solemn farce [oh, oh]. Yes, of that solemn farce; I called it so to the right hon. baronet's back, and now I call it so to his face—of that solemn farce, which was got up and played in this house by the noble lord the controller of the Lord-lieutenant's household, and Prime Minister of England. The report, sir, runs—[loud cries of "Order, order."]

The SPEAKER—I am bound to tell the hon. member that he is out of order in referring to, or reading, any report of proceedings said to have taken place in this house.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE—Very well, sir; then, I beg to move "that a true and faithful report of the proceedings of this House is not a breach of the privileges of parliament" ["oh, oh!"] and cheers. That is my proposition. Mr Duncombe then went on to read a letter written by Sir J. Graham in 1819, resigning his commission in the yeomanry, in consequence of Earl Fitzwilliam's dismissal for attending a meeting for inquiry into the Manchester massacre. Now, that letter (said the hon. member) was a credit to the right hon. baronet. Lord Fitzwilliam was dismissed because he exercised the constitutional privilege of an Englishman, to attend a public meeting assembled to inquire into and petition respecting the circumstances of the Manchester massacre, and the right hon. baronet threw up his commission in the yeomanry because he thought that according to the strict letter of the law Lord Fitzwilliam had a perfect right to attend the meeting [hear, hear]. Well, and that was all the Irish magistrates had done [cheers from the opposition benches]. They had attended public meetings to petition for an alteration of an act of parliament, and it was for exercising that constitutional privilege that they were dismissed [cheers]. No one but the Irish lord chancellor would ever have doubted that in attending such meetings they were exercising a purely constitutional right. The right hon. baronet thought that Lord Fitzwilliam had properly exercised such right, and he (Mr Duncombe) now asked that right hon. baronet—he was allowed to read the proceedings—but he asked him, did the Lord Chancellor, in alluding in his letter to certain proceedings in parliament, derive his information from the government or from any other source? If a communication was made to Sir E. Sugden, it ought to have been made also to the magistrates.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that a correspondence had been going on between the supreme and the Irish governments on the subject of the agitation for the repeal of the union, and that, in point of fact, Lord Chancellor Sugden had been previously advised by the Home Secretary with respect to the dismissal of magistrates.

This provoked a fresh discussion; Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Howick protesting against punishing individuals for exercising their strictly constitutional and legal right of agitating for the repeal of an act of parliament. They thought the letter ought to be produced.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said the letter was confidential and could not be produced.

The House did not get into committee on the bill until a quarter to twelve o'clock; and then the first clause provoked a discussion as animated as ever. It was moved that it be postponed; and Lord CLEMENTS threatened a division on every syllable of the clause, unless it were postponed; but the committee divided, when there appeared 177 to 74. The object, however, was gained, for the committee on the bill was adjourned.

Monday, June 26.

ARMS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question for the committal of this bill being put,

Lord CLEMENTS interposed some observations, complaining of the non-completion of some returns for which he had moved a little while ago, and which he thought would have conducted to the better understanding of the merits of the bill. He was followed by Mr WALLACE; after which the House went into committee on the first clause.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he had supported the bill because he felt that an arms bill was required for Ireland. But he considered the existing act sufficiently stringent, and unless the present bill, which partook of the nature of a coercive measure, were materially altered in committee, he would oppose it on the third reading.

Lord ELIOR charged Lord John Russell with a want of his usual candour, in now opposing a bill which he had hitherto supported, and which, instead of being coercive, was much milder than the arms act which he had supported when himself in power.

Mr HUME expressed his satisfaction that Lord John Russell was now going to oppose the bill, and regretted that he had not done so when the late government was in office.

The House then proceeded with the bill, or rather attempted to proceed with it, for the first six clauses produced lively discussion and several divisions. The third and fourth clauses were postponed; the fifth clause was agreed to; but the sixth clause was opposed, and the gallery was cleared. During the absence of the reporters some exciting circumstances must have occurred, for

Mr R. YORKE was found on his legs indignantly censuring the disgraceful proceedings which had taken place, and moving, in consequence, that the chairman report progress. This, on a division, was

opposed by 229 to 24; and the clause itself, on another division, was carried by 167 to 96.

The progress of the bill was here stopped, the chairman reporting progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH CHURCH.—Mr Ward has given notice, that on the third reading of the Irish Arms bill, he should move as an amendment,

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to take into her immediate consideration the state of the protestant episcopal church, as now established by law in Ireland, and assuring her Majesty of the cordial concurrence of this House in a plan for removing the complaints and growing discontents, to which the appropriation of the whole tithe fund of Ireland to the church of the minority has given rise for the last 300 years, by a re-distribution of its revenues according to the wants of the whole population—a proper provision being made for her Majesty's protestant episcopalian subjects, and for all existing proprietary rights."

COUNTY VOTES AND THE POST OFFICE.—Mr Aglionby said, on Wednesday, that the new Registration of Voters act enables notices of claim to county votes to be sent through the post office, provided they were stamped with a seal specially furnished to all the money-order offices for that purpose; but on Tuesday notices of claim were taken to the post offices and refused, the postmasters saying they had received no instructions, and been furnished with no stamps. It was feared that many persons would in consequence be disfranchised. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on Tuesday evening the Secretary of State for the Home department wrote to the Postmaster-general on the subject.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 22.

The Church of Scotland bill was considered in committee. Lord ABERDEEN (who spoke so low as to be almost inaudible) was understood to announce these amendments—1st, That the objections to a presentee were to be made by a parishioner, "being a member of the congregation;" 2nd, That the objections should be confined to gifts and qualifications, having reference to the particular parish to which the presentee was appointed; and 3rd, That in case of rejection, the patron should have six months for the presentation of a new presentee. The House then resumed, the committee to sit again.

Monday, June 26.

BANKRUPTCY ACT.—Lord COTTENHAM moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the new bankruptcy act, passed in the latter part of last session. He argued that the law operated injuriously, and aggravated the evils of the system; that it gave a preference to the larger creditors at the expense of the smaller; and that it frequently compelled, not only creditors, but the officers of the bankruptcy court, to travel from seventy to a hundred miles in order to prove debts, or to take possession of effects, thus in every way leading to loss and expense. The motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, as being at least premature, the act having only come into operation in November last, and of necessity exciting a multiplicity of prejudices, which experience alone could remove. He expatiated at considerable length upon the evils of the system which the new act had superseded, and was followed by Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell, the former in vindication of the measure he had himself introduced, the latter in favour of a committee. Lord COTTENHAM briefly replied, but his motion was lost without a division.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (BENEFICES) BILL.—On the re-commitment of Lord Aberdeen's bill for regulating the presentation to benefices in the church of Scotland, Lord Campbell, opposing the measure generally, especially objected to its being considered a declaration of the existing law. Lord Aberdeen, however, opposed other authorities to those which had been cited against him, to prove that his bill was in strict accordance with the constitution of the church, to which he proposed to confirm only the privileges she had possessed for the last three centuries. On the question that the word "declare" should be omitted, a lengthened debate ensued; and although the House at last negatived Lord Campbell's motion, he succeeded in procuring the adjournment of the committee until Thursday next.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union held its usual weekly meeting on Monday. After transacting some routine business, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

"Resolved—That this council offer their grateful acknowledgments to W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P., for moving, in the House of Commons, on the 28th of June current, that the Septennial act be repealed; but express their deep regret that so few of the professed radical members voted on the division—the numbers being:

For the motion..... 23
Against it 46

Majority 23"

"Resolved—That the attention of the liberal electors throughout the country be called to the division list, and that they be requested to demand an early explanation from their respective representatives who were absent, of their motives for thus deserting, on this most important occasion, the cause of progressive reform."

The following is a list of the minority:—

Barnard, E. G.	Heathcoat, J.	Turner, E.
Bowes, J.	Langston, J. H.	Villiers, Hon. C.
Bowring, Dr.	Mitcheff, H.	Ward, H. G.
Brotherton, J.	Mitchell, T. A.	Wawn, J. T.
Cobden, R.	Napier, Sir C.	Yorke, H. R.
Duncan, G.	Protheroe, E.	
Fielden, J.	Ramsbottom, J.	TELLERS.
Hastie, A.	Smith, B.	Aglionby, Mr.
Hawes, E.	Tancred, H.	Crawford, S.

It was agreed that at next meeting the council shall take into consideration the subject of appointing lecturers in different parts of the country, preliminary to which the secretary was instructed to provide a digest of various valuable suggestions from Mr Tulloch, of Markinch, connected therewith.

THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.

On Thursday evening a meeting of gentlemen in the metropolis, favourable to the cause of complete suffrage, was held at Anderton's hotel, Fleet street. The meeting was convened by circular, to confer with Mr Sturge upon the best method of promoting complete suffrage principles in the metropolis; and of securing the return of candidates professing them at the next election. About forty gentlemen were present, including some from each of the metropolitan boroughs.

Mr STURGE was unanimously called to the chair, and stated that they had met for the purpose of considering the best steps which could be taken for the furtherance of the principles of complete suffrage. It was admitted by all that it was necessary that general attention should be called to this subject. He thought small committees in various districts would be very advantageous; as he had found in the Nottingham election, most of the work was really effected by one or two persons. It was desirable, moreover, that they should be always prepared with a complete suffrage candidate for every vacancy that might occur; and as it had been found that so little expense attended it, no objection would be urged on that account. The greatest difficulty would be, in finding "fit and proper candidates;" but if the duties were properly defined—for instance, if they were not called upon to waste their time and health in the house to assist in mere party squabbles, but were only expected to attend when questions of public importance were discussed, that difficulty would then be removed.

Mr LEAVITT (of Boston, America) next addressed the meeting. He was, he said, brought up with views in direct opposition to those of universal suffrage; so much so, indeed, that at one time he considered complete disorganisation must necessarily result from its adoption; but, having since seen the beneficial effects produced in practice, by making men feel their responsibility, he had become a complete convert to these views. He gave some interesting details as to the policy pursued by the anti-slavery party in the United States; their resolution to have their own candidates, to admit of no compromise, and the success which had attended this course of proceeding.

Mr JAMES RICHARDSON proposed—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a complete suffrage association should be forthwith formed in the city of London, and in each of the metropolitan boroughs." He then referred to the encouraging prospects of the cause in Lambeth. They were about to have a lecture at Kennington, and form a complete suffrage association for the borough. He thought there was a growing feeling among the electors in favour of their principles, and that even at the present time from two to three hundred votes might be recorded for a complete suffrage candidate.

Col THOMSON seconded the proposition. It was necessary, he said, to be on the alert, for they could never tell when a vacancy might occur in the representation, and through these associations fit representatives might be in the field first, and they would not then lie under the imputation of dividing the interest.

Rev. H. SOLLY, of Tavistock, thought that having one man for a centre in each district, to whom all correspondence, &c., should be sent, would be beneficial. He thought a great deal depended upon the superintendents of districts, and that, whenever practicable, paid superintendents should be employed, as the duties were of too arduous a nature to be properly performed by persons engaged in business. He strenuously urged the propriety of putting up complete suffrage candidates, and instanced the late election at Tavistock as an example.

Mr WEBBER said that there was a great difficulty in forming associations, but he would gladly co-operate with any men in the City or in Lambeth for this object.

Mr STURGE then put the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Some discussion then followed as to the propriety of having some central place at which information might be procured, as it had been decided that associations should be formed. It was proposed that Mr Richardson should be requested *pro tem.* to answer all communications, to which he consented. Mr SIMMONS and Mr HUGGETT, of the *Sentinel*, objected to the *Nonconformist* office being made the point of communication, or that the cause should appear to be connected with any paper. Mr MIALl repudiated the idea of wishing the *Nonconformist* to profit by any such arrangement, and would prefer that some other place should be fixed upon for that purpose. It was finally determined that all communications to Mr Richardson, in connexion with the complete suffrage cause in the metropolis, should be sent to him at 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

Several encouraging statements were made by gentlemen present, as to the growing feeling of the electoral body in favour of democratic principles, and that it only wanted an effective organisation to bring into play.

Mr CANE said that there were several earnest friends of the cause in the borough of Westminster, who were ready to assist in the formation of an association for that borough. A large room could be procured for a public meeting, whenever a lecturer would attend.

After similar details as to the condition of the city and metropolitan boroughs, the following resolution was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:—

"That it is desirable to send into each of the metropolitan boroughs and the city, a lecturer to expound the principles of the Complete Suffrage union, with a view to the formation of associations at the termination of each lecture, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a provisional committee, to make arrangements, with a view to carry the resolution into effect:—Messrs Simmons, 203, Upper Thames street; Webb, J. M., Blackfriars road; Webber, 81, Lombard street; Dixon, J.

Lordship terrace, Stoke Newington; Russell, 1, Chiles place, Temple bar; Tuckett, 7, South street, Finsbury; Crellin, 198, Ratcliffe highway. Mr Richardson, 4, Crane court, Fleet street, secretary."

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE DINNER AT MANCHESTER.

We learn from the *Manchester Times* that a number of the friends of complete suffrage in Manchester dined together on Wednesday evening, in Mr Roby's splendid dining and coffee rooms, under the news room of the Athenæum. T. B. Potter, Esq., presided, supported by Mr Lawrence Heyworth of Liverpool, Dr Edgar, Mr William and Mr John Morris, cotton spinners, Salford, and Mr John Leeming, solicitor. Among the company we observed also Mr Edward Watkin, Mr A. Heywood, Mr J. Heywood, manufacturer, Mr William McCall, Mr M'Cartney, Mr T. N. Cathrall, Mr S. Hadfield, Mr J. N. Rawson, and Mr M. Shackleton. The cloth having withdrawn,

The CHAIRMAN said, with regard to the object of their assembling on this occasion, which was to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Complete Suffrage association, he would take the opportunity of saying a few words. A Complete Suffrage association had been established in Manchester something more than twelve months ago: it was established soon after the meeting which was held on this subject in Birmingham, and which was presided over by their excellent friend Mr Sturge. The principles on which that association was formed were well known to them: he was sorry to say that the operations of that association hitherto had been but limited. They had lately had lectures in this town from one of the most able speakers of the day, Mr Vincent; they had also circulated a few tracts on the suffrage, and though the result of what they had done might not have been attended with any great benefit, yet it was satisfactory to know that their efforts had not been thrown away. Looking to the future they had reason to hope for better things. They had encouragement on every side to agitate the question they were met to support. After a reference to the agitation in Ireland and the labours of the League, he concluded by giving as the first toast, "The Queen," which was drunk with applause, the whole company afterwards singing the national anthem.

To the next toast, "The people, the legitimate source of power," Mr E. WATKIN responded in an able speech, from which we take the following extract:—

Not only must we oppose the injustice of class legislation, but we must stamp upon the general mind new ideas, and more correct and exalted notions. Without this change in our system of government would avail little, because it would be in advance of the political mind of the country [hear, hear]. The faith in democracy is rapidly extending, but it has yet to take firmer hold upon the most exalted intelligence amongst us. I trust that the advocates of the cause in which we are engaged will not confine themselves to proving the necessity for a change in our mode of legislating, but will also argue the question in its bearings upon the march of mind and the progress of humanity [applause]. In despotic governments there exists a perpetual moral frost—enterprise is torpid, noble aspirations are benumbed, ideas are congealed, one barren monotonous waste appears, which, if it be not disfigured by the vices, is not graced by the virtues found in free states [hear, hear]. Under the sway of an hereditary aristocracy, wealth becomes the sole key to power, and the rich arrive at fame and distinction, while those poor in wealth but rich in genius are left to subsist by ministering to the luxuries of the ruling few, or to struggle with the giant obstacles, placed by class legislation in their way. In democracies, however, the mind is left untrammelled, and is free to obtain its full development. Every member of the community feels himself a man, and, rejoicing in his independence, is induced to bring forth and improve the enterprise and the genius with which he may be gifted [applause]. And though in this state of freedom some vices may appear which despotism conceals, there is the same free scope for the growth of the virtues belonging exclusively to freemen, which form the antidote and the corrective of social depravities.

The CHAIRMAN next gave—"Prosperity to the complete suffrage unions throughout the kingdom."

Mr LAWRENCE HEYWORTH rose to respond, amidst great applause. He said: When I accepted your kind invitation to be present this evening, I came rather to listen than to speak, that by repeating what I had learnt here I might be of service in spreading your sentiments; and certainly I have not come in vain, for the sentiments so eloquently expressed by the speaker who has just resumed his chair were alone a sufficient reward for my journey [hear, hear]. I feel persuaded that with such advocates as he is in your own association, the cause must go forward; wherever the truth has been developed in the clear and lucid manner of the last speaker it cannot be concealed, and it is equally impossible that it can stop short of success. Indeed this is the true way of carrying on a great and successful agitation. It is a moral force agitation; and guns and bayonets are of no avail against it [applause]. As well might the Duke of Wellington point his artillery at the winds of heaven as seek to stop the progress of public opinion; for while it is impalpable to the touch of physical means, it is capable of exercising a resistless power, and rising in its might and majesty, it will one day sweep every opposing obstacle before it [applause]. There is one thing as the basis of this agitation which more especially assures me of success. It is, that it is based on the principle of honesty [hear, hear]. The God who gave the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," laid it down in that simple sentence that a man should not be taxed without his own consent [hear and applause]. To tax a man without his own consent was to break the commandment, since whether a man's money was taken from him with the pistol at his breast, or against his consent under the name of a tax, it was equally a robbery in the eyes of justice [applause]—and he could see no way in which a government could obtain its revenues honestly unless that government were one elected under a complete suffrage, where every individual gave his consent to its acts, by joining in the choice of its members. He looked upon their principle, therefore, as a rock which could not fail them.

Mr W. MORRIS, of Salford, responded to the next toast—"Free trade, and total, immediate, and unconditional repeal of the corn laws"—a toast which was received with great cheering. Mr Morris impressed upon the meeting the recommendation of working individually to propagate their principles, for it was a New Testament principle that "no man liveth for himself;" and when it was considered how much time was lost by all men which might be usefully devoted to this work, they could not regard too seriously the advice of Mr Heyworth.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "Justice to Ireland," which was responded to by Dr EDGAR, whose name was coupled with the toast.

The CHAIRMAN next gave—"The complete suffrage association of Manchester," coupling with it the name of Mr Abel Heywood.

Mr ABEL HEYWORTH briefly responded, glancing at the history and progress of the principles which that association was established to promote, from their promulgation by the great reformers in 1793, through the periods of persecution and danger to the present time. He concluded by pressing upon the association the desirability of cultivating the confidence of the working classes more generally, by visiting them more generally in their districts.

Mr LAWRENCE HEYWORTH next gave the health of the Chairman, which was received with great applause.

Mr THOMAS B. POTTER briefly responded.

Mr BOND responded to the toast—"Civil and religious liberty," and made some just observations upon the impediments which at present stood in the way of such principles involved in the toast.

Mr JONATHAN RAWSON proposed the health of Mr Edwards, the vice chairman, who having responded in a brief but eloquent speech, "The Lancashire witches," was given, and having been greeted with that warm response which the toast never fails of eliciting, the company broke up (about eleven o'clock), having spent together a delightful evening.

KENNINGTON.—On Friday evening a lecture on the principles of complete suffrage was delivered by Mr Vincent at the Montpelier tavern, Kennington, to a respectable auditory, consisting almost exclusively of the middle class; the evening being an unfavourable one for the attendance of the working classes. Among the gentlemen present were Joseph Sturge, Esq.; Colonel Thompson; Rev. Dr Ritchie, of Edinburgh; Mr S. Beggs, of Nottingham; Rev. Mr Leaske; Mr Hull, Uxbridge; and various influential reformers from the neighbourhood. Mr James Richardson was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer. Mr Vincent's address occupied about an hour and a half, and was characterised by that high tone of principle, lofty eloquence, and severe, though not coarse, irony, for which he is so justly distinguished. The lecture elicited frequent bursts of applause from an audience apparently by no means predisposed in favour of the subject. At its conclusion Mr Sturge made a short speech upon the practical bearings of the question, urging a strict attention to electors and elections. Col. Thompson followed on the same subject, and pointed out the importance of honest representatives of complete suffrage being sent to parliament, in whom the country could confide. Dr Ritchie, of Edinburgh, then delivered a short address, the humorous points of which called forth loud and repeated laughter. It was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that a society should be formed, to be called the Lambeth Complete Suffrage association, and a committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. After votes of thanks the meeting separated.

FINSBURY.—At the weekly meeting of the Finsbury Complete Suffrage association, the following resolution was passed in reference to Ireland:—

"That this association views with much alarm and indignation the arbitrary and unconstitutional course the government is now pursuing in order to suppress the free and peaceful expression of opinion by their fellow-subjects in Ireland; and, without expressing any opinion upon the repeal question, enter its solemn and decided protest against the employment of such measures, as indicating a spirit hostile to civil liberty, and as affording additional evidence of the great importance of prosecuting the complete suffrage cause with increased energy."

EXETER.—CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—A lecture on this momentous subject (says the *Western Times*) was delivered at the royal subscription rooms, on Monday night, by Mr Henry Vincent of London. The lecturer was the late candidate to represent Tavistock, having been put up by the general suffrage party of that borough in opposition to Mr Trelawney. His powerful oratory—the discretion, good taste, and good feeling, with which he advocated his principles, excited a warm and enthusiastic attachment to him personally, and induced many persons to give a patient hearing to the advocacy of principles against which they had been much prejudiced by events which we need not further particularise. The impression which he made at Tavistock did not die away with the contest. A very handsome testimonial of the esteem of his friends was presented to him a few days since; and Mr Vincent, being in this county, was requested to deliver lectures in various towns in the west of this county and the east of Cornwall. He was also requested to favour his friends in Exeter by delivering a lecture this evening. He accordingly presented himself before the Exeter public to address them on the topic before referred to. His style of speaking is energetic and powerful. His language flows in a continuous stream; and his eloquence is of a very high order indeed. S. Maunder, Esq., of Heavitree, was voted to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. Mr Vincent then delivered a most powerful and eloquent address, which called forth most enthusiastic applause. We are unable to give more than an extract from its conclusion.

He would not now go into particulars as to the immediate

means by which their liberties must be secured; he would take an early opportunity of again addressing them [great cheering], when he would enter more at large into details. He knew there were prejudices against the principles he promulgated, and against his humble self; these prejudices were greatly increased by the efforts of some of the journals; there was one in Exeter (he said), which had some degree of independence and patriotism; he alluded to the *Western Times* [great cheering]; but some other papers had an interest in persuading the people not to hear him; they knew that if they were acquainted with the doctrines which he advanced, they would make them their own, and there would be an end to the power of which they were the organs [hear]. I would have you believe, fellow countrymen (said he), that the only object I have in view is to prepare the way for a healthful state of public opinion, that shall know no name, no cause but truth—that shall recognise in man a friend and a brother—in government an institution to promote the good of all. In the accomplishment of the great end I have at heart, I wish the means to be worthy of it; it is by moral, by mental means alone I would promote the great objects in view. Do not believe that we shall not succeed; even here, in this county of Devon, benighted as she is—under the shadow of no very favourable power—I have seen enough to tell me the public mind is on the advance [hear, hear]—and in other parts of the country there is a wish among all classes to discover the best means to secure a free exercise of their rights. Do not, whatever part of the country you live in, regard the paltry distinctions of whig, or tory, or radical; but only seek the object of your own and your country's freedom [cheers]. And even now, on the dark verge of night, there may be seen some streaks, which show that the sun of political and religious liberty is approaching. The clouds of day may for a time obscure that sun, but before long it will appear. And man, arising in all his dignity and power, shall point to the ascending luminary, and shall say—"Here is the greatest triumph of which the world is capable—here is the triumph of the rights of man."

A vote of thanks to Mr Vincent was proposed by Mr Davy, which was carried with the addition of three hearty cheers.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 28th, 1843.

FURTHER POSTAGE REFORM.—In the House of Commons last night Sir T. Wilde, in calling attention to Mr Rowland Hill's petition for inquiry into the post-office system, and moving for a select committee thereon, stated the circumstances under which Mr Hill became connected with, and was dismissed from the post-office. Only one portion of Mr Hill's scheme had been carried out, and that was the uniform penny rate; but all his plans for the economical conduct of the establishment yet remained to be fulfilled. Further reforms were absolutely requisite, as nearly all that was to be done for the increase of facility and economy in the transmission of letters remained yet to be done. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no objection to the granting of a committee for inquiring into the manner in which the plan of the penny postage, originally recommended by the House, had been carried into effect by the government. After a short debate, the committee was voted.

Mr Mackinnon moved the appointment of a select committee for an inquiry into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires or furnaces. The motion was agreed to.

The only business of interest in the house of Lords was a sharp attack made by Lord Brougham upon the Earl of Aberdeen, principally for having, on the previous evening, declined to consent to any further postponement of his measure upon the Scotch church, notwithstanding that Lord Brougham was obliged by indisposition to be absent. Lord Haddington, who endeavoured to defend his absent colleague, was treated yet more severely until the interposition of Lord Shaftesbury from the woolsack.

SPAIN.—By the last advices the Regent was proceeding to Valencia to take the command of the troops. Madrid was tranquil; and Colonel Echaleon, who held the fort of Montjuich, threatened to bombard Barcelona.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE SOIREE IN FINSBURY.

The demonstration that took place last night at the White Conduit house, in honour of the parliamentary supporters of complete suffrage, proved the rapidity with which these principles are spreading even in the huge metropolis. Whether we consider the number that was assembled on the occasion, consisting almost exclusively of the middle class, or the enthusiasm with which the various speakers and sentiments were received, it affords gratifying evidence of the increasing extent and depth of the feeling in favour of democratic principles. The company assembled in the large room of White Conduit house at half-past five o'clock, and a plentiful supply of the *materiel*, and (according to the hackneyed phrase) of the cup "which cheers, but not inebriates," was provided for the occasion. About 250 persons sat down to tea, including a large number of ladies, who lent their presence and valuable assistance. The arrangements appeared to give general satisfaction, and all passed off without inconvenience or confusion. In the absence of Mr Sturge, Mr T. Beggs of Nottingham was called to the chair. After the tables were cleared parties were admitted to the meeting at a charge of sixpence each; notwithstanding which, soon after the opening of the proceedings, upwards of 700 persons were assembled. Among the company present were Joseph Sturge, Esq.; Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Dr Bowring, M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Thompson; the Rev. Dr Ritchie, and John Dunlop, Esq., of Edinburgh; Mr Henry Vincent; Mr T. Beggs, of Nottingham; Rev. H. Solly, of Tavistock; Dr Epps; Rev. — Owen; Mr Peak; George Offor, Esq., of Hackney; Rev. J. Leavitt, of Boston (U. S.); Rev. J. Pennington, U. S.; Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York; Rev. A. Phelps; E. Shotwell, Esq.; &c., &c. Joseph Sturge, Esq., was called to the chair, and, on presenting himself before the meeting, was received with three rounds of applause. The lateness of the hour at which the proceedings closed last night will prevent us giving anything more than a mere outline of the speeches

delivered. We are glad, however, to find that the meeting was considered important enough by both sections of the daily press to be noticed in the morning papers.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few introductory observations, proceeded to say that, as he believed that all present on that occasion had made up their minds upon the great question which they were met to advance, it would be unnecessary for him to discuss the principles of complete suffrage. Their object should be to give practical effect to them on every suitable opportunity. Such were the gratifying symptoms of the progress of these principles in the public mind, that he believed their great difficulty at the next general election would be, not to gain the support of electors, but to procure suitable candidates [hear, hear]. He felt convinced that the maintenance of these principles would be found a recommendation rather than otherwise to the suffrages of the electoral body. He trusted the friends of the cause would be prepared, on all occasions, with candidates supporting their principles. If they could only secure the return of from forty to fifty men of honesty and determination, the wheels of government might be stopped—[cheers]—they might prevent the voting of supplies—[cheers]—and would have it in their power to force attention to their demands, or compel government to resign. Sir James Graham was one of the best friends to the principles of complete suffrage. His Factories bill had opened the eyes of many dissenters to the inconsistency of their conduct, in complaining of injustice at the hands of government, while themselves were upholding it, by debarring the large body of the people from the exercise of their free rights [loud cheers].

Mr C. ELT (the secretary) then read a few of the letters in reply to invitations sent by the committee to gentlemen friendly to the cause. Mr Wakley, M.P., was forbidden to attend any meeting by his physician, or he would gladly have been present. Mr Duncombe, M.P., declined on the ground of his parliamentary duties. Mr Gisborne in consequence of absence from home, and Dr Price for the same reason. Mr W. J. Fox would have been present, but for sudden illness. All the replies, of which the above are but a selection, expressed approval of the object of the meeting.

Colonel THOMPSON, who was received with loud applause, adverted to the progress the principles of complete suffrage were making among the citizens of the metropolis. They were once but a mere handful, and were not, it was true, many now; but their cause had made rapid strides during the last few years, and it was the cause of universal justice, peace, and happiness. Let them look around. The very men, who had thrust them out from all management in the control of the vessel of state, find that they cannot guide it. Who would take the place of the present government? In whatever part of the world they looked they would behold the evils that had been inflicted under the British name, by those professing to be our government. Let them look to Africa, and India, and China, and see the results that flowed from this system of misrule. Nor were they secure at home. Their forefathers never saw an absolute sovereign of the continent sitting in the House of Lords [loud cheers]—a vote which would on a late occasion have been sufficient to carry the Dog Cart bill—a bill which wantonly invaded the rights of the people. They saw their position, and the dangers that surrounded them. How then were they to counteract the evil? By enlightening the public mind—by resolving that the Commons house shall be their own house—by using what little liberty they had to get that which they had not [cheers]. He honoured those who honestly advocated the cause of the people in parliament, surrounded as they were by corrupting influences. It was not for want of bribes, not for want of handsome offers that the friends of the people remained true to the cause, but because they were too honest and sincere on behalf of their principles [loud cheers]. The gallant colonel concluded by reading the first sentiment, expressive of thanks to Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and those members who had supported him in his endeavours to obtain for the people a right of electing representatives to their own branch of the legislature.

Mr THOMAS BEGGS, of Nottingham, rose to support the sentiment. He thought it especially important that they should support and rally round those friends in parliament who remained faithful to their cause. He would give one caution to the liberal party. Let them not suppose that because the present government had become odious in the eyes of the people that there was a re-action in favour of those who preceded them [cheers]. If the country had not been disgusted with ten years of whig misrule, the course which that party had pursued in opposition, the indifference with which each successive attack on the liberties of the country was received by them, had been quite sufficient to create disgust. The country was thoroughly impressed with the worthlessness of both, and was becoming more and more convinced that the democratic principle was the only safe remedy for class legislation. It was their duty not only to rally round the standard of complete suffrage, but to put forth their strength. They had been discussing theories long enough, let them now give practical effect to them in action. In connexion with this point, and in illustration of the good effect of putting up complete suffrage candidates, Mr Beggs referred at some length to the two late Nottingham elections; in the former of which the complete suffrage party almost carried Mr Sturge on the purity principle, and were only defeated by the defection of the whigs; and in the latter they succeeded in driving the whig candidate out of the field, and securing the triumph of their own representative. It was now time for the friends of the democratic principle to give a practical illustration of its worth and

power. It was the only thing that could save the country. If they only took their stand they would soon be courted by the one or the other party, and then they could choose their own terms. He trusted the plan of putting up complete suffrage candidates on all occasions would be followed in every part of the kingdom [loud cheers].

SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., on rising to reply to the sentiment proposed, was received with reiterated cheers. After a few remarks on the honour of his position, he said, he believed that there was no remedy for the sufferings of the country, but restoring to the people a voice in the election of the House of Commons—a House which, instead of representing the people, represented but a small section of them. He desired, therefore, to restore the constitution to its ancient state [cheers]. In proof of the assertion, that the House does not represent or sympathise with the people, he referred to the several motions, bearing on their material interests, which had been made during the present session. Some of their questions had been discussed before a very small attendance of members, while all were rejected by large majorities. The last motion was the repeal of the Septennial act, proposed by himself on Tuesday last. The whigs had complained of the large measures of reform he had brought forward, and he determined to test the soundness of their complaint. He had, therefore, proposed one of the smallest measures of reform [hear, hear]. And what was the result? Why, he found the name of Lord John Russell in the division list against him, while almost all his party were absent on the occasion. They now knew they had nothing to expect from the leader of the opposition. Would they rely any more on him? ["no, no"]. They must not then look to a return of the whigs to power for any measures to benefit the country. They had a brilliant example of what could be done by numbers and unanimity in the case of the Factories bill. The whigs had introduced a measure which prevented any member from speaking a word on the presentation of petitions, because the whigs did not like to hear so frequently reiterated the voices of the people in the House [shame]. He thought, however, that this measure might be counteracted, because, on a motion for supply, any member could call the attention of the House to any question; and if hon. members could take that opportunity to bring forward the grievances of the people, and if there were a number of members who would act upon this hint, they might stop the supplies until the grievances of the people were ameliorated [prolonged cheering]. To do this, however, members must be supported by those out of doors. The people must, therefore, be their own friends, and put their shoulders to the wheel, and use moral and constitutional means to carry out the principle of common suffrage. He concluded, amidst long continued applause, with thanking the people of England for the reception which he had at all times met with from them.

C. HINDLEY, Esq., then rose. He said he was not merely for complete suffrage (a term which he had not for some time understood), but he had been an advocate, ever since he could think on the subject, for universal suffrage; and he trusted that notwithstanding all differences that might exist in details, before long they would all be united on this subject [loud cheers]. He could not see how any one class of men should make laws for another class, and for that class to pay, having no voice whatever in the laws by which they were to be governed, or in the disposition of the public money to which they were compelled to contribute. He could acknowledge no such inequality of positions of classes unless those who assumed the right could show a charter for their authority from heaven [cheers]. In advocating universal suffrage, he considered that he was supporting the constitutional principle of the country. He took a particular review of the political relations which existed between the different classes in this country, and he came to the conclusion that there was more to be feared from the cupidity of the rich than the ignorance of the poor [hear, hear]. He said it might be some years before they succeeded, but he would go with the mass—he would follow the course of justice and right. He would support this vulgar idea of universal suffrage—he would rather be found in the ranks of those who contended for justice than be with the highest aristocracy, whose motives were less pure. They would fight the battle in the spirit of peace; if they were beaten they must be beaten by the only weapon they would sanction—they must be beaten by argument [applause].

Dr BOWRING, who was received with much cheering, said it rarely occurred, when the people found that they had faithful servants, that the services were not appreciated. The people had many opportunities of detection, and they must acquire experience. There were some countries they saw that had effected their own emancipation, and others had only partially succeeded. He was one of those that would open the door to every one to let every one in [cheers]. His hon. friend had said he was for universal suffrage, but he must go a step further. His hon. friend was for universal suffrage for all mankind. He (Dr Bowring) was for universal suffrage for all womankind [cheers]. He knew it was a bold proposition, but he argued for its justice. He could not see how it ought to be refused, and particularly in this country under the government of a female monarch, where a woman had the control of a veto upon all the acts of the Lords and Commons [loud applause]. In arguing upon the capacity of the people to possess the right of suffrage, he made an apt allusion to the Rev. Mr Pennington, whom he styled his brother in ebony, as a specimen of a race of men that had been held in degradation, but who in himself would show with what intelligence na-

ture had endowed that race. In prosecuting this subject and the means to be pursued, he enjoined them never to think of any other means but moral means. If ever the Irish departed from that principle, and once attacked property, or committed outrage, they would fail. As it was, they had good wishes for success from the many, and, as far as he was concerned as an Englishman, he would never vote any money away to put down the Irish claims by military interference [reiterated cheers]. After alluding to the several countries in Europe, he pointed to Switzerland as an eminent instance of the benefits of universal suffrage. When the people were properly represented they did not long remain in ignorance. In Switzerland the state paid double the amount for the education of their people that they did for their military. That was not the case in England. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following sentiment:—"The abolition of the monopoly of the elective franchise—the safest, the surest, and the speediest means to effect the abolition of all other monopolies."

The Rev. Mr LEAVITT (of Boston, U. S.) then addressed the meeting. He was from Boston, U.S., and had come over to join with the union of England for the suppression of slavery. He said his countryman, Mr Pennington, was not made out of different materials from that of Englishman, as had been inferred by the gentleman who spoke last—he had the same sense and feeling with other men. His (Mr Leavitt's) grandfather, sixty-eight years an Irishman, lay bleeding at the foot of Bunker's hill, fighting for the very principle of right to vote where they were called upon to be taxed [cheers]. How would his grandfather have been gratified could he have seen the progress they had made, and that he, his grandson, stood forward advocating those very principles in London, and to witness the reception with which he had been met in advocating the natural rights of man [loud applause]. He considered that to refuse universal suffrage was at variance with the common dictates of Christianity. The natural liberty of man was a blessing, and would be a blessing wherever they could enjoy it. It never could be meant that those rights which God had given to man should ever be meant as a curse to him and not a blessing [loud cheers].

The Rev. Mr PENNINGTON (a black) was received with tremendous cheering. They had been told, he said, that he had come from America, whose liberty was trumpeted all over the world, but in that country there was slavery, and there was also a monopoly of the suffrage. He could, therefore, sympathise with any one present who had not suffrage. He considered that monopoly of suffrage was not only an evil, but a fatalism, offensive to God and oppressive to man [cheers]. If a man born in a country was bound to protect and provide for his family circle, he should have his voice heard in the assembly. They should all be heard at the ballot-box [cheers]. Surely the people of England were not now more ignorant than were the Romans, and it was the law of the Romans that every citizen should be heard in their assemblies. In his country they made the distinction between the white man and those whose skin was like his (black). He should like to know where the surveyors drew the line? He had said that the monopoly of suffrage was an insult to common sense—that it was an offence in the sight of God, and an oppression to man—and it ought to be abolished, and swept from the face of the earth [loud cheers].

The Rev. Dr RITCHIE said he came from Scotland, but he knew no difference of countries. He felt as a citizen of the world. He was called a minister of the gospel in his own country, but he had no endowment [loud cheers and laughter]. He had heard of the Scotch church having freed itself last week, but he was born free [cheers]; and he was friendly to every one whom he thought a slave. He would have freedom in everything—in religion and in trade [renewed cheering]. He thought every man ought to wear his own creed by the same right that he wore his own nose [laughter]. The rev. gentleman made a most ingenious and humorous speech, abounding with epigrammatical illustrative points, that excited much laughter and great attention. He concluded with proposing, "Joseph Sturge, Esq., and the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union; may they continue to pursue the same morally honest course of conduct they had done hitherto—eschewing expediency, and holding fast to principle."

The CHAIRMAN said that, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, all the other gentlemen who were to address the meeting would give place of precedence to Mr Henry Vincent.

Mr VINCENT then stood forward and was received with loud and long continued cheering, after the subsidence of which, he proceeded to address the meeting, with more than his usual eloquence. In spite of the lateness of the hour, the enthusiasm of the meeting increased rather than diminished throughout his masterly address. Indeed, the effect his address appeared to produce, both upon the judgment and feelings of the audience, was worthy of any of his late triumphs in the West of England. He concluded with proposing, "The Finsbury Complete Suffrage association, and all similar bodies throughout the kingdom; may they soon cease to exist by the realisation of the object for which they have been established."

It was announced that subscriptions and enrolments would be received at the door, and that Mr Vincent would deliver a lecture at the British institution, Cowper street, on Monday evening next. A considerable number of persons were enrolled as members of the association.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.
The supply of wheat is 3,380 quarters English, and 1,900 foreign; prices remain the same.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several letters in type which press of matter obliges us to defer.

"W. Duffey" next week.

Answers to other correspondents are deferred until next week.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

SUMMARY.

SAXON although we be, we will this week begin with Ireland—for we see no good reason why Saxon should hate Celt, or Celt, Saxon, because the feudal Norman oppresses both. We sympathise with Ireland, however loudly and unjustly Mr O'Connell may denounce our race. Yes! we sympathise with Ireland; and, we believe, so do the people of this country—and if we think, as assuredly we do, that the object she seeks is a phantom, from which she could gain no substantial good, but in the pursuit of which she will miss what she might otherwise have secured—we are yet anxious to demand for her fair play, and to convince our Irish fellow-countrymen that there is a wide difference between the government and the people of this country.

The repeal movement proceeds—its vigour increases every week, as does also the extent of its triumphs. Mr O'Connell has repudiated the whigs—he did so once before; and he who now blackens the character of the very men he formerly praised, may again praise those whom he now denounces. We earnestly hope he may be able to control the passions he is exciting; but we doubt it. We like not his speeches; they have, to our ears, a sound of hollowness in them. Meanwhile, we cannot but view with indignation and alarm the military preparations of government. Looking at the proceedings of parliament, and the fortification of barracks, side by side, we are fearful as to the issue to which things may grow. Let but the slightest outbreak occur, and the flames of civil war will burst forth in Ireland with frightful virulence. The cause of popular liberty will be trodden under foot by an organised and irresistible military. The timid will flee to the side of the strong; the inquiring will put a sudden stop to their investigations; and aristocracy, glad of any occasion to draw the sword, will, with the sword, hew away whatever of constitutional freedom yet remains to us.

The House of Commons has been mainly occupied since our last with discussions on the Arms bill. They have been more animated in tone, and more important in character, than any which have taken place since the opening of the session. We direct attention to the speeches of Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell. Spite of the Premier's declarations to the contrary, appearances indicate a divided cabinet. Sir Robert, who was said to wince under the speech of the Home secretary, attempted to allay the irritation which Sir James Graham's caustic language had excited. His oration was conciliatory in tone, but he failed most signally in showing cause for the unwonted severity of the measure he supported. Lord Palmerston spoke, as usual, smartly and with considerable effect. He declared his determination, however, to uphold the established church, and exposed the unsoundness of the principle which would legislatively interpose between landlord and tenant. The noble member for London was specially animated. Glimpses of a return to power, which, by the bye, Lord Palmerston declared to be yet in the far distance, seems to have fairly roused him, and he enunciated some of those general constitutional principles, which seem to be his stock in trade whenever he bids for popular favour. Mr Duncombe got up a clever episode, and wrung from Sir James Graham a confession that the Irish Chancellor, in dismissing the repeal magistrates, had only acted upon instructions received from the Home office. The bill is now in committee, but it gets along with extreme difficulty; and Lord John Russell has announced his intention of opposing the third reading of it, unless its severer clauses be withdrawn.

Our postscript of last week informed our readers that on the preceding Tuesday evening, Mr Sharman Crawford moved the repeal of the Septennial act. He was, on a former occasion, blamed for asking from liberal members support for so sweeping a change in the representative system. At all events, he could not be accused of demanding too much on

Tuesday se'nnight. He asked the smallest and most inconsiderable alteration which our present constitution will admit of. How was his motion supported? It was not discussed. The honourable member's arguments were not met. The division list showed a majority of 41; a minority of but 23. In the majority will be found the name of Lord John Russell. Let this be noted by those sanguine individuals, who hope for further reforms at the hands of the member for London. He has now declared afresh the doctrine of finality. He votes against the smallest possible amount of change. In this respect, he and Sir Robert Peel are at perfect agreement.

On Thursday evening, according to notice, Mr Cobden brought on his motion respecting the sugar duties; in other words, aimed a blow at the West India monopoly. He was resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a feeble speech, upon the ground of deficient finances. His motion was negatived, of course, by a large majority. Mr Hawes then proposed a comparatively trifling reduction of the import duty on foreign sugar—a proposition which, as it involved no principle, and would, if carried, do but limited good, was more easily disposed of, in argument, although it gained a much larger number of votes. We refer our readers to our abstract of the debate.

Lord Aberdeen has carried the second reading of his Scotch Church bill in the House of Lords. It professes to be only declaratory of the existing law, but, assuredly, it gives to the presbyterian church and clergy powers which existing law courts have never recognised. The bill will satisfy no party. It does not please the kirk—it is looked at with contempt by the seceders. Whether it will get through the Commons this session, is very questionable. It will probably be found a sediment when parliament rises, and, as it is utterly useless, will be thrown away. Nothing can match the bungling of our legislators in religious matters. They never interfere but to display the profoundest ignorance of the subject they presume to touch.

Ministers have got another trouble on their hands. "Rebecca and her daughters," emboldened by past successes, dared on Monday week to enter Carmarthen at mid-day, and to storm the union workhouse. The local reports state that horsemen mustered 900 strong, and that 8,000 or 9,000 persons on foot marched into the town, 15 abreast. They carried banners, and were most of them armed with a short kind of pike. They succeeded in carrying the gates of the workhouse, demolished the furniture, and strewed it about in every direction. Whilst thus engaged, a troop of the 14th dragoons arrived from Neath, two of whose horses dropped dead from fatigue as they entered the town. The mob quickly fled, after the Riot act had been read, and preparations were making to fire. About 250 were captured within the workhouse, with 60 horses. The greater number of the prisoners were committed to the county jail the same night. We have commented upon this singular event in another place.

During the week just closed, the Universal Peace Convention has been held, and terminated its sittings by a public meeting on Monday. We had fully intended devoting a brief space to an article on the proceedings, but have been obliged, by unforeseen circumstances, to forego our original design. The importance of the object, which this Convention was assembled to promote, is second to none which can engage the attention of the benevolent. War is not only a frightful evil, but it is an unnecessary one—perfectly gratuitous—for the differences of nations might be as easily and as satisfactorily settled by peaceful arbitration, as are those of individuals. The public mind needs to be enlightened on this point—for in spite of our boasted civilisation, we are a people of martial tastes. Whilst the genius which benefits mankind is left to pine in obscurity and to perish in neglect—whilst the poet, the philosopher, the mechanic, are treated with indifference or scorn, the military genius is applauded by every tongue, and the surest way to fame lies over the mangled bodies of our fellow-men. This spirit must be sapped ere any great and lasting change can be hoped for; and public opinion must be brought over to view the military profession with the same horror as that with which it now contemplates piracy and assassination. Towards this "consummation devoutly to be wish'd," the proceedings of the late Convention will powerfully contribute.

The complete suffragists have not been inactive during the past week. On Thursday evening a number of gentlemen from the city and each of the metropolitan districts assembled at Anderton's hotel, Fleet street, to meet Mr Sturge, and resolutions were passed, and a provisional committee appointed to organise associations in London forthwith. Mr Vincent lectured at Kennington on Friday; and last night a *soirée* in honour of Mr Sharman Crawford and his parliamentary supporters was held at White Conduit house, Finsbury. We can only now refer our readers to our reports.

The insurrectionary movement in Spain grows more and more formidable. Espartero has issued

a public manifesto, and has taken the field in person. The best informed authorities anticipate that he will yet succeed in re-establishing order.

BLEEDING AND WARM WATER.

SIR ROBERT PEEL is the grand master of the college of quacks. His heal-all is what Sam Slick calls "soft sawdor." His remedy for the political and social diseases of poor Ireland is—a word and a blow, but the blow first—a conciliatory speech and a stringent Arms bill. He emulates the simplicity of Sangrado and with much the same success—bleeding and warm water is his unfailing resort. He is liberal, but it is only of harsh measures. He gives largely, but it is advice, not law. No one can deny to him the praise of skill—and no one can pretend that it is not woefully misapplied. He has a claim to courage—but then it is a courage which was never seen arm in arm with his virtue. In dexterous evasion of an argument he has no equal. He knows all the shoals, and has sounded all the depths of the House of Commons. He can talk with consummate prudence. But, alas! his sagacity seems confined to the selection of words, and the construction of smooth and sonorous sentences. His acts may be briefly, but not incorrectly, characterised as the wisdom of other men spoiled—good cloth in the hands of a bungling tailor—sound stuff, which he contrives to make, to all appearance, unsound. He is bold only to do wrong, and firm only where it behoves him to yield.

Ireland is in trouble. Her blood is poor and thin—her system exhausted by an unseemly excrescence—her whole frame distorted and disfigured by convulsive heavings. Her danger is apparent to all—politically, she is *in articulo mortis*. From of old, Ireland has been treated as a vassal country; but her oppressor is not the Saxon, as Mr O'Connell has it, but the Norman, who tramples equally on Saxon and Celt. Feudalism run wild, has brought the sister country into her present position. Be the cause, however, what it may, her state is critical—and no one can foresee how much longer inflammatory action can go on, without bringing about mortification or excision. The established church of Ireland is enough to drive even a sober and phlegmatic people mad. It is an abuse so flagrant, that they who derive most profit from it, and are, therefore, most deeply interested in upholding it, cannot invent an argument for its continuance, which, when tried, is not found worthless. Reason, justice, consistency, precedent, practice, experience, scripture—all condemn it. It is an outrage, both upon common sense and upon sound feeling. It is a perpetual bar to political improvement. The franchise must not be enlarged lest it should endanger this church of the minority. Soldiers must harass the country from end to end to collect the revenues of this church of the minority. It splits up society into factions, the smaller of which is commissioned by law to seize the throat of the larger, and, by half-choking, to keep it powerless. Out of this monster evil spring numerous secondary ones—all of them severely felt, although only symptomatic.

The Premier is called in. He admits the existence of desperate disease. What is his prescription? Bleeding and warm water—a measure of coercion and a speech of kindness and conciliation. He gives the sufferer words. Starving Ireland is fed with well-turned phrases at the very moment when her feelings are lacerated with a stringent Arms bill. Not a single measure of relief is proposed. Sir Robert will not touch the wen—will not attempt to reduce it, because no such attempt can be made without getting rid of it altogether. It is a sad eye-sore; it is, besides, a grievous affliction. This our political *charlatan* tacitly admits. Not a single reason does he assign for leaving it as it is, but this—that nothing but its entire removal would benefit the patient. "Conciliation is exhausted," says the Home Secretary. "I concur, in every particular, in the views of my colleague," says the Premier—"between his policy and mine there is not a shade of difference." Push these men to a wherefore, and they will confess their fears lest Ireland's wen should fall off or be dried up. They talk of civil war to prevent repeal—their meaning is, to sustain the established church. They do not cure the disease to save life, but strive to preserve life in order to the continuance of the disease. "If this excrescence is to be maintained, we must have blood-letting," exclaims Sir James Graham. "Blood-letting let there be," responds Sir Robert Peel. His deed follows close upon his word. Out comes the lancet—forth spirts the ruby stream of life—and as the patient sinks back exhausted, he talks in tones of sweetest benignity. "I am aware it is a severe measure—nothing but necessity could induce me to resort to it, but how, otherwise, could we preserve the wen? They are a fine people—the Irish—a noble, generous-hearted, grateful, people. I said I would treat them with justice and impartiality. I have done so. I shall continue to do so, at least in so far as is consistent with the perpetuation of Ireland's curse. The wen must be preserved—the core of disease must remain untouched—hence the present exigency which I deeply deplore. Here is a tear for Ireland's

misery, and—an Arms bill to fix it for ever. Poor people! Hunt them down!"

We once heard of a man who, at a most expensive price, purchased a magpie, on the assurance that it was a most remarkable bird, able to reason as well as a Christian. After the lapse of a short period he brought it back to its former owner, with a complaint that it could not speak a word. "I admit that," said the seller, "but although he cannot talk, he is a profound thinker." The recent history of this country furnishes the obverse of this story. Sir Robert Peel, at an immense sacrifice, was forced upon the nation as a pre-eminently able and comprehensive statesman. We ask, what one measure of his has not signally failed—what that was unsettled he has succeeded in putting to rest—what that was at rest he has not succeeded in unsettling? His every measure has failed—his every vaunt has turned out worthless—his every prescription has aggravated instead of curing disease. "We admit it," say his admirers, "but who ever delivered such well-timed and masterly speeches?"

What then is to be done with Ireland? The whigs cry aloud against the injustice and the anomaly of the established church. How do they propose to deal with it? Slightly to curtail its dimensions, and resolutely to perpetuate its existence. What else? Why, fee the Roman catholic priesthood. To what purpose? To relieve Ireland's millions of distress? Not at all—but to stop Ireland's mouth. Gain the priesthood, say they, whose present sympathy with the people, whose station, whose influence, whose compact organisation, give a tongue to discontent, and render oppression hazardous. Well, and when the priesthood is corrupted with state pay, what advantage will the starving peasantry gain thereby? Not a vestige, not a semblance of one. But they will be as sheep without a shepherd. None will care to lift up a voice on their behalf—and the poor and unprotected may be tyrannised over with impunity. The whigs, equally with the Tories, would keep alive the main cause of ill-feeling—but they would take from it the power of expression.

Let the people of Great Britain mark how, between the two sections of the aristocracy, they and their Irish fellow countrymen are impaled! The object of both parties is to preserve, at any expense, flagrant and profitable abuses. Justice is outraged—reason set at naught—dissensions fomented—civil war hazarded—and all for what? What, but the maintenance, at the public cost, of a rich and convenient pasture ground for the lords and gentry who have no patrimony of their own? See how the whole system hangs together—how impossible it is to do justice in any single direction without putting in peril the entire edifice of which it forms part. And let the agreement of whigs and Tories in the main object of policy—the sustentation of an admitted wrong—be noted! There is but one adequate remedy for this state of things. It consists in lodging that power with the whole people which is now exclusively in the hands of the aristocracy. We may be bandied about from section to section, and handed over from party to party. Now the *Times* may rave, and then the *Morning Chronicle*. But as long as the authority of legislative government resides where it now is, the same cure, under different modifications, will be evermore prescribed—a cure, under the operation of which we are even now all but exhausted—phlebotomy and warm water.

EFFERVESCENCE—REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

DAILY are the fast coming events of national life unfolding unmistakable evidences that the two great antagonistic elements of social existence, the aristocratic and the democratic spirits, are rapidly verging into open contact. The restraints of habit, the artificial barriers of custom, that have hitherto kept them asunder, are breaking down on all sides. The tissue of conventionalities that has veiled them from each other hangs as a tattered rag, made up of rents and patches. The framework of legal regulations, within which the soul of freedom lies encaged, is everywhere being cracked and shivered—its timbers giving way before the irresistible expansion of its occupant, its fastenings being dissolved by the surrounding heat and causticity, and the whole structure going to rack in defiance of the anxious efforts of the jailers to sustain it. The great enemy, too, the dark impersonation of tyranny, manifests a sympathetic activity; internal anger and commotion threaten soon to burst the bands by which it is upheld, and its own dissensions bid fair to hasten the catastrophe of its destruction. All the inert matter that has lain between these antipodean masses is being quickly assimilated by them; every neutral particle will soon imbibe the influence of the one or the other, and range itself accordingly; and we are with ever increasing velocity approaching that dread day when these mutually annihilating elements will stand nakedly exposed to each other, without any intermediate check—without any interposing emollient to mitigate the violence of the action that must ensue. Already do we see scat-

tered here and there over the face of the nation the ever recurring symptoms of this approaching crisis. Local irritations, aided by the influence of general evils, are, with increasing frequency, causing ruptures in our ill constructed social fabric—letting out the hot and pent-up passions of the people over the neighbouring reservoirs of despotic feeling—bringing into collision the two opposing essences of humanity, and creating those furious effervescences which so especially mark the history of our times. Shorter and shorter become the intervals between these lamentable events. The harbingers of coming change arrive with growing rapidity; and no one knows how soon we may be hurried on to some final convulsion.

We are more particularly led to these reflections, at the present moment, by the riots of the Rebecca-ites in Wales, of which an account will be found elsewhere. We do not direct attention to the matter, out of regard to its intrinsic importance, but in virtue of what it indicates. We do not view it with the eye of anxiety, because it is in itself particularly serious, but because it is one of the exponents of those deep-seated sentiments now so universally diffused. Mark the circumstances. The locality has heretofore been noted for its tranquillity. It is not one of the manufacturing districts which are held in such dread and abhorrence by our legislators. The mobs were not composed of the ignorant, unwashed artisans of Lancashire, for whose benighted condition Sir James Graham is so solicitous to provide a remedy. No, they comprised the hitherto contented, submissive, and bepraised agriculturists—were made up of the men who have, in time past, lived quietly under the thumb of the clergyman, obeyed the beck and command of the squire, and who until now hardly knew that they had wills of their own. Neither has the banner of insurrection drawn its followers solely from the working population. Anger and dissatisfaction are no longer confined to the poor; they have entered into, and are propagating themselves amongst, the adjacent ranks; and the Welsh rioters count amongst their partisans a large sprinkling of those usually distinguished as the respectable classes. Disaffection then is spreading. Political discontent is multiplying itself. The angered spirit of oppressed democracy is gathering fresh strength from newly found sources; and here and there, in answer to some ruder shock than ordinary, it bursts the rotten bonds of national organisation, and rushing forth into the upper regions, mixes itself with the acid products and secretions of aristocratic tyranny, and manifests its presence by a scene of hissing, fuming, bubbling tumult. Nor does the effect end here. These popular effervescences, like other chemical actions, invariably produce certain invisible influences, which, disseminating themselves throughout other sections of the community, create like activities—they liberate, as it were, a species of social electricity which, traveling through the conducting wires of rumour and report, set agoing decompositions and re-combinations amid previously inert masses of men—giving rise to what may be termed a moral electrolysis, and each fresh action serving but to augment the quantity and intensity of the exciting medium. Thus comes it that we witness the manifold and various agitations of the present age. The chartist riots of 1840, the disturbances of last autumn, the outbreak in Wales to which we have just alluded, the repeal movement in Ireland, and the many political and religious turmoils of our day, may be considered as the multiform developments of one great principle—differently manifested in each case it may be—modified in its aspect according to the colour of the atmosphere through which it is seen—assimilating itself to the character of the class with which it is associated—changed in its external appearances by the sentiments it has combined with, and the circumstances amongst which it is placed—now exhibiting itself in moral suasion, then in physical violence—now in a state of incipency, and again in the prime of maturity—but still the same fundamental feeling, the same love of liberty, the same hatred of oppression. And soon, in spite of all additional legislation, regardless of each new enactment, and in defiance of every improved means of restraint, will come, if the sources of provocation be not removed, fresh outbursts of angry passion, with all their attendant evils and direful consequences.

If, then, we contemplate with anxious gaze the temporary and partial commotions produced by the accidental contact of these two great spiritual antagonisms—if we look with fearful suspense at the violent action, the boiling wrath that ensues, when in their movements they graze each other, or bring merely their salient angles into collision, what may we anticipate of the time when the two masses shall be broken up and mixed well together—when they shall be fused down into one contending element—mingled into one reeking, roaring heap of discord; when the whole nation becomes one vast cauldron of chaotic ebullition—one fiery sea of patriotism and ambition, freedom and tyranny, and every clashing passion of humanity—breaking down, in its troublous rushings to and fro, every landmark of social order—drawing into its vortices all ranks, classes, and conditions—dash-

ing down with its mad surges the growing civilisation—and finally subsiding into a universal scene of bloodstained, blackened, and smoking ruin—how, we ask, shall we look forward to this fatal day that may come, no one knows when, no one knows how soon, and in what manner shall we seek to avoid it? Stringent laws will be of no avail. Military despotism would only accelerate the evil. Increased oppression will serve but to stimulate into still more rapid growth the angry foe—will aid but to augment its already burning heat, and to hasten the ultimate explosion. Opposing forces are utterly useless, nay, worse than useless. The buoyant spirit of independence can never more be repressed; and we defy all the legislators that either are or have been in the world, with all their cunning and sagacity, their wily statesmanship and subtle policy, their regulations and enactments, their soldiers and police, and the multitudinous appliances of state manœuvring, to subdue its now rising power, to re-fetter it with the shackles of aristocracy, or to crush it beneath the stern heel of despotism. What, then, can we do? Influences are hurrying us on to the horrid gulf of revolution; we cannot stem the current; the barriers of law serve but to raise the tide, then giving way increase its foaming impetuosity; every effort made to turn its onward course only aggravates its turbulence, and all human schemes for staying the fearful torrent are unavailing; where then shall we find a remedy? There is one remedy, and only one—dry up the sources of the flood; remove the causes of commotion, and all fear is at an end.

Had we two chemical bodies, which, when placed in contact, exerted a violent action upon each other, and whose occasional collision and ultimate mixture we yet could not avoid, although anxious to do so; and being thus situated, were to ask a philosopher what we had best do to prevent the anticipated evils, he would tell us to neutralise them—to present to one, or both, some other substance for which it had a powerful affinity, allow it to absorb its full equivalent, and that there would then be no danger of bad consequences attending their association. Our mode of getting over this moral difficulty is somewhat analogous. The two bodies in the present case are the democratic and the aristocratic elements. The disturbances we experience have been produced by their accidental touchings, and the great danger to our country arises from the convulsion that must attend their general intermixture. Now the democratic element has a great longing for liberty, or, to speak scientifically, a strong affinity for justice. Gratify that affinity and the danger disappears. Allow the popular spirit to re-absorb that full equivalent of natural rights, with which it was primitively combined, and in place of its now hot and caustic condition, it will become cool and innocuous. Pour out over the national mind a full measure of freedom, and its angry acidity will be destroyed—its ill feeling will be neutralised—that which was agitated will become quiescent—what was active, inert; and the mass which so lately frothed up into effervescence upon every trifling occasion will become tranquil, unmoved, and hardly to be stirred into action by the most powerful excitements.

Once again then do we urge upon our friends the necessity of straining every nerve to obtain justice for the people. It is a sure mode, and the only mode, of warding off impending social dissolution.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee by desire of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, at St James's Palace. The presentations were very numerous.

Amongst other travellers, young royal visitors from all quarters are on their way to England. Princess Clementina and her husband will be here in ten days. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intend being present at the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Earl Grey is said to be extremely indisposed. Viscount Howick, the Earl's eldest son, arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon from Datchet, to be in constant attendance on his noble father.

WINTER GAOL DELIVERY.—The Lord Chancellor has determined to establish a winter gaol delivery, to obviate the inconvenience and frequent injustice which has long been complained of in keeping prisoners confined during the long interval between the summer and spring assizes. It is generally understood that the duty of going the circuits at the proposed new assizes will be assigned to the judges of the Common pleas, who from the paucity of business in their courts have more time at their disposal than the other learned judges.

Ministers have at length given way on the Irish Spirits Duties bill. After repeated postponements and delays, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Wednesday night that he should on Friday move the repeal of the act of last year. The contemplated receipt of £250,000 has turned out an absolute loss of £7,000, whilst offences against the revenue laws have more than doubled in a single year, and the committals to prison have increased more than fourfold, or from 84 to 368.—*Chronicle*.

PEACE CONVENTION.

The delegates appointed to the convention by the various Peace societies throughout the world, assembled on Thursday at the Freemasons' hall, Great Queen street, at half-past ten o'clock. A large number of ladies were present, and appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The object of the convention was to advocate the principle, "That war was inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the true interests of mankind; to deliberate upon the best means to show the world the evil and inexpediency of the practice and spirit of war; and to promote permanent and universal peace."

Dr JOHN LEE, in proposing Mr C. Hindley, M.P., as the president of the convention, said he felt bound to present his thanks to the committee and the secretary who had conducted the convention so successfully to its present position [applause]. In 1841, it appeared that a convention of the friends of peace was held in Boston, in the United States of America. Upon that occasion it was thought that the period had arrived when it was necessary to hold a convention of the friends of peace all over the world. Mr Joseph Sturge, one of the most devoted friends of the convention, was present at the meeting in America, and communicated the opinion of their friends there to the London Peace society, and after mature deliberation it was determined to hold a convention of the friends of universal peace in London in 1842. That convention was held, and it was then determined to hold a general convention of the friends of peace all over the world. Owing to the labours of the committee appointed upon that occasion to make the preliminary arrangements, they were then assembled to carry out their objects [hear, hear]. He had the pleasure of announcing to the meeting that they had deputies from America, from Brussels, Mons, Paris, and various other places. They had received the most satisfactory and encouraging communication from several parts of the continent. In the absence of Judge Jay, the committee resolved to nominate Mr Charles Hindley, M.P., as president of that convention [cheers].

Mr A. WALKER, of the Oberlin institute, Ohio, briefly seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr HINDLEY, M.P., having taken the chair, said he hoped the time was rapidly approaching when the foolish, wicked, and anti-Christian character of war would be made manifest to all mankind [hear, hear]—when the swords should be turned into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning-hooks [applause]. It appeared to him that great improvement must take place throughout the world before their objects were carried out; therefore, in attempting to promote the principles of peace, they were not bound to say that differences would not arise amongst nations, but how much better and easier would it be to settle all disputes without setting nations to murder and destroy each other [hear, hear]. Differences there would be, of course, between nations, but justice could be done by referring the matter with respect to which those differences might arise, to the decision of other and independent powers [applause]. As they had met for a practical object, he would suggest that the observations of the delegates should likewise be of as practical a nature as possible [hear, hear].

The Rev. J. JEFFERSON, the secretary, read a brief statement showing the circumstances which had given rise to the assemblage of the convention, and the objects contemplated by it. He also read letters from several delegates, explanatory of the causes which prevented their being present at that meeting. There were 300 delegates, including seventeen from America, six from France, and many from other parts of the continent of Europe. The Secretary then proceeded to read the rules for conducting the business of the convention.

Mr R. J. Rous, late a lieutenant of the royal navy, proposed an amendment to the principle on which the convention was formed, affirming that war, whether offensive or defensive, was inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity; but, after a very lengthened discussion, it was negatived.

Le Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, J. Brotherton, M.P., John Tapper, of Boston, Joseph Sturge, Amasa Walker and Dr Cock, of New York, Dr Bowring, M.P., Dr Lee, Rev. G. C. Beckwith, of Boston, United States, M. Edmund Verron, of Brussels, George M. Gibbes, of Paris, M. Eugene Doxar, of Lausanne, were appointed vice-presidents of the convention. M. M. Hieron, of Brussels, M. M. Pletian, and M. M. De Ferol, of Paris, were also present after the appointment of five secretaries, who were to act also as a committee to arrange the business of the convention.

The Rev. JOHN BURNETT, of Camberwell, read a paper on the essential sinfulness of war, and its direct opposition to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, the prosperity of nations, and the true interests of mankind. It was listened to with great attention, and elicited frequent demonstrations of approval.

The Rev. JAMES HARGRAVES proposed—

"That the paper now read be referred to a committee to consider its contents, and to report as to the course to be adopted upon it by the convention."

The reverend gentleman said, he was one of the oldest advocates of the doctrines of the Peace society, having embraced the principle upon which it was founded from the study of the contents of divine revelation, long before the existence of any society, and when he was considered mad for attempting to speak in condemnation of war [applause]. War, he maintained, was essentially, and not accidentally sinful; it was sinful under all circumstances [applause].

The Rev. G. C. BECKWITH seconded the resolution.

Mr WILLIAM FOSTER directed the attention of the

convention to the despatch of Major-general Napier, dated 24th of March, giving an account of his operations in Scinde, in which he describes the cavalry as pursuing and cutting down the retreating and fugitive enemy for several miles. He hoped the convention would not separate without passing some resolution expressive of its sentiments on the subject of the Indian war; and that the time was not far distant when there would be found men in the houses of Parliament possessing Christian principle and moral courage to hold up their hands in opposition to votes of thanks for such atrocities [applause].

Captain GEORGE PILKINGTON and ARNOLD BUFFON, of Cincinnati, spoke to the resolution, which was put and carried.

The Secretary then read letters from several persons approving of the objects contemplated by the convention, and apologising for their unavoidable absence.

The convention adjourned till four o'clock.

The delegates assembled at four o'clock, Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. JOHN JEFFERSON (the secretary), read the minutes of the morning sitting, which were confirmed; and also documents from the friends of peace at Geneva, at Paris, at Stockholm, at Toronto, Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world, of an exceedingly interesting nature, and bearing upon the object which the convention had met to promote.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Esq., M.P., was received with loud cheers. He said he felt it his duty to attend the convention, to express his adhesion to its declaration that war was inconsistent with Christianity. A resolution to that effect had been placed in his hand, and he cordially concurred in the sentiments it expressed, that no wars in which this country had ever been engaged were more hostile to the liberties of the people than the wars in China, Afghanistan, or Scinde [hear, hear]. Every man who was a lover of liberty, and had a disposition to be kind to his fellow-creatures, should have deprecated them, and he believed that every man who suffered death on these occasions might justly bring a charge of murder against us [hear, hear]. No power of compulsion ought to be employed against the independent and inherent rights of mankind. He should wish to see the influence of England extended over the world by acting out the principles of our blessed Redeemer, for the promotion of peace on earth and good will towards men [cheers]. With these views, he begged to submit the following resolution:—

"That the recent wars in China, Afghanistan, and now on the Ameers of Scinde, are, in the opinion of this convention, gross violations of all equitable Christian principles, and directly calculated to prejudice the reception of evangelical truth in heathen nations, as well as to depreciate the character and influence of the British people throughout the whole civilised world" [cheers].

The Rev. W. BROCK, of Norwich, in seconding the resolution, commented upon the establishment of naval and military schools for teaching the art of war, and adverted to the circumstance of the British government having recently negotiated for and encouraged the invention of implements for the more rapid destruction of human life. He hoped that another state of things would for the future exist, and he was sure that whatever advance might be made towards the abolition of war would be traceable to the exertions of the Peace convention [hear, hear].

A discussion having arisen with respect to the responsibility which devolved upon the government in carrying on the recent wars, an amendment was proposed to the effect that the resolution should specify the relative responsibility of the people and the government. The Rev. E. MIALl and several others supported the amendment sustaining the distinction which was drawn between the power which should be represented and the acts of those who should represent.

A slight alteration, in conformity with the amendment, having been made in the original resolution, it was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on the paper read by the Rev. John Burnett was brought up. It recommended that the document should be published, with the author's name attached, but that it should be on his responsibility. A vote of thanks for preparing the paper, which was very highly approved of, was then unanimously passed to Mr Burnett.

Mr J. ALLEN, of Liskeard, read a paper on statistics, showing the various amounts of the revenues of the several countries of Europe, the expenses of maintaining their military and naval forces, and the immense destruction of human life caused by war and its engines of death.

At half-past seven o'clock p. m. the proceedings of the convention were adjourned.

Friday.

On this day Mr BROTHERTON, M.P., one of the vice-presidents, took the chair and delivered a short address, of which the following is an extract:—

One principle should ever be kept steadily in view—namely, never to approve of or applaud war or warriors—those merciless destroyers of mankind; but to give every honour to those who bestowed services upon their country by cultivating arts, sciences, and manufactures [applause]. He did not believe that God, who gave man life, ever designed or intended that it should be taken away by his fellow man. By the infliction of capital punishments a gross anomaly was caused [hear]. If one man killed another, it was said he was guilty of murder; but, unfortunately, people were found to be so foolish as to say that a human sovereign could set aside divine dispensations. No human law could be just which was opposed to the divine law [hear, hear]. If France and England united in disbanding their armies, and proclaimed to the world their determination to submit all their disputes to the arbitration of other powerful nations, they would produce a very great and salutary effect throughout the world [hear, hear]. He believed that the moral power of England was much stronger and more influential than her physical power; that principles were stronger than even the power of armies; and that principles would, in opposition to the most powerful despots, make their way and ultimately triumph.

Dr BOWRING, M.P., said that a most agreeable

task had devolved upon him, by introducing to the meeting a very distinguished person—the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt [hear, hear]. He bore a very illustrious name—a name which had been illustrious for generations; he occupied, most worthily, a distinguished rank in society, while, personally, he was connected with everything that was benevolent, great, and beneficent in his native land.

The Marquis DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT then addressed the meeting at considerable length, in the French language. He said that he felt bound first to express how highly honoured he deemed himself in being permitted to take a part in the conference on a question so exalted and noble as that of permanent and universal peace. The société de la Morale Chrétienne had, for the last twenty years, gained the good opinion of the public by defending all the doctrines of Christian love and humanity, and had continually been, in effect, a French society of peace; his father, the late Duke de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, had been its first president; to him succeeded M. le Duc de Broglie, M. Guizot, M. Benjamin Constant, and he (the speaker), unworthy as he was, had followed them in that office. He proceeded to describe the work performed by that society—

The société de la Morale Chrétienne had unceasingly elicited noble thoughts; it had proclaimed, with as much zeal as success, religious liberty and the necessity of religious convictions; descending into the social condition, it had obtained the abolition of lotteries, and he had the honour of being its organ in the Chamber of Deputies, and of proposing the law which closed the gambling houses in France. At the present moment that society was unremittently pursuing the emancipation of slaves, the abolition of capital punishment, the suppression of torture in prison, and the admission into their laws of every measure calculated to serve the interests of morality amongst the masses, temperance in individuals, and religious education amongst the people. It was the only society in France which had openly declared itself to be a peace society—the only one which had unceasingly given open expression to its horror of war—the only one which had opposed itself, without limit, as well to duelling and revolts as against conquests; and, fully maintaining its independence, it united itself to its ancient president, to whom diplomatic trusts were at present confided, in order that it might maintain, in conjunction with him, the policy of moderation and peace.

He thought he could not better evince his gratitude to them for permitting him to take a part in that congress, than by bringing before them official and authentic documents relative to the state of the question in his own country. It was a tribute which he felt due to that assembly, who kindly permitted him to address them in his own language, as if it were a bond of their sympathies to associate the languages in the same manner as they were in that room blending the generous sentiments of the two nations.

In 1840, on the first announcement of a war which was still far distant, they had seen the population turning from their usual occupations—commerce and industry brought to an unsteady and timid stand, and crowds of idlers in their towns exciting day by day increased disorder—the songs of war re-echoed in their theatres—the evening cry was, "Citizens, to arms!" and the friends of peace lost all security. Meanwhile the government made preparations for undertaking and maintaining a general war; an army of 900,000 men was raised, the memories of the empire were summoned up, the capital was covered with fortresses, as if to give rise on all sides to thoughts of war, the national honour was appealed to without any motive, and the speedy occurrence of battles and conquests was proclaimed in order to flatter popular ambition. The agitation which resulted from this produced a great increase of crime. In 1839 there were only 5,621 accusations brought before the courts of assize, in 1840 they increased to 6,004, while in 1841, under a peace policy, they diminished to 5,528. In 1839, 7,858 persons were charged with crime; in 1840, 8,226; while, in 1841, there were only 7,462. In 1839 the number of convictions was 5,063; it increased in 1840 to 5,476; and in 1841 it decreased to 5,016. If the calculations only referred to greater crimes, it would be found that in 1839 there were 1949 persons condemned to death, hard labour, or solitary confinement; but in 1840 their number was 2,324, while in 1841 they were 2,033. It was proved that in France, on the first announcement of war, crimes increased seven per cent.; and that directly peace was confirmed there was a decrease of eight per cent. on crime generally, and of twelve per cent. on aggravated offences. The speaker then proceeded to show, by a number of statistical accounts, that warlike rumours had diminished the lodgments in savings' banks, and caused an increase of the withdrawal of deposits. In September, 1810, in the midst of warlike preparations, the receipts at savings' banks were only 1,700,000*fr.*, and the repayments 4,000,000*fr.* In the month of October the receipts were about the same amount, while the repayments exceeded 6,000,000*fr.*; but at the end of that month, on the accession of a peace minister, confidence directly revived; and in January, 1810, the lodgments exceeded 4,400,000*fr.*, and the repayments had sunk to 1,900,000*fr.* The same results were seen in the public funds, which, in 1810, directly that war was announced, fell from 119*fr.* to 111*fr.* 50*cs.* Since that peace had become more firmly established, and the funds had daily increased until they had reached their present unusual height of 122*fr.*

On the motion of Dr LEE, seconded by Mr WALKER, of the Oberlin institution, Ohio, a vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, for his acceptance of the office of vice-president of the convention, and for the admirable sentiments he had then expressed in its support.

The noble MARQUIS returned thanks in his native language, and expressed the gratification he felt at being the object of so flattering a compliment as that paid him by the meeting.

It was intimated to the meeting that Mr Rous and Mr Pilkington wished to withdraw from the convention.

Mr H. T. J. MACNAMARA, barrister, author of the prize essay on Peace, read a paper upon the best practical means of carrying out the principles upon which the convention was founded. It also noticed particularly, and eulogised the suggestions laid before the public by Judge Jay and the late Mr Ladd.

The Rev. T. PYNE, M.A., incumbent of Thames Ditton, Surrey, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the paper, and report to the convention in the course of the evening the best means of carrying out the important suggestions it contained. The resolution having been seconded by Mr G. M. Gibbes, delegate from Paris, was, after a short discussion, adopted.

Mr L. TAPPAN, of New York, rose to propose the next resolution, to the effect that the maintenance of peace with China, by which, and under Providence, the blessings of Christianity might gradually be extended to one-third of the population of the

globe, was earnestly to be desired, but that it was the deliberate opinion of the convention that the contraband traffic in opium carried on by British subjects, being a subject of extreme irritation to the government and people of that empire, threatened again to renew the horrors which characterised the recent war, and that it was the bounden duty of the delegates individually and collectively to exert themselves for the suppression of that great evil.

The Rev. C. STOVEL seconded the resolution.

Mr JOSEPH SAMMS, of Barnard Castle; Mr ANDREWS, a delegate from Texas; the Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of Boston; Dr COCK, of New York, and several other delegates having supported the resolution, it was adopted.

Adjourned.

Mr HINDLEY, M.P., having taken the chair at four o'clock,

The Rev. Dr J. P. SMITH read a paper, in the form of an address to Christian ministers, teachers in colleges and schools, and the professors of Christianity generally; to be adapted also to the members of literary and scientific institutions.

A committee was then appointed for the purpose of considering Dr Smith's address and reporting thereon.

Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P., who was received with demonstrations of applause, said he felt great difficulty in addressing the meeting upon that occasion, as he had to speak in the presence of many who were superior to him in the investigation of the means by which the objects of the convention might be attained, and likewise his superiors in learning and piety; but it was not fit that he should shrink from the performance of the duty of boldly expressing his opinion on the subject that had brought them together [hear, hear]. He was one of those who thought that war was abhorrent from the principles of that gospel in which they said they had faith, and in which they professed their belief. Whatever course might be pursued, they should endeavour to conciliate those who differed from them. It should be recollected, that those who were now fighting their battles did so in obedience to the command of higher powers and under the sanction of public opinion. He trusted, then, that their feelings would be spared. After eulogizing the conduct of the foreign delegates, who had traveled so vast a distance to evince the sincerity of their sentiments, the noble Lord proposed a vote of thanks to Dr Pye Smith for the admirable paper which he had submitted for the consideration of the convention.

The resolution was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

The convention was subsequently addressed by several delegates, amongst whom were Mr J. T. PRICE; Mr W. FORSTER; Mr WRIGHT, of Philadelphia; Mr O'NEIL; Mr WEBB, of Dublin, &c.; but their observations were principally directed to unimportant resolutions, some of which were deferred or withdrawn.

The Rev. Mr BECKWITH read a paper, written by Mr J. Blanchard, general agent of the American Peace Society, entitled "An Article on the Preparations for War."

The convention then adjourned.

Saturday.

On re-assembling at ten o'clock, Mr LEWIS TAPPAN, of New York, was called to the chair.

The Rev. JOHN JEFFERSON brought up the report of the committee appointed to consider the address to Christian ministers submitted to the convention by Dr J. P. Smith.

On the motion of the Rev. J. HARGRAVES, seconded by Mr R. JOWITT, of Leeds, the address was adopted.

Mr JOSEPH STURGE brought up the following address to the governments of the civilised world, which, on the motion of Mr JOHN ALLEN, of Liskeard, seconded by Mr JOHN SCOBLE, was unanimously adopted:—

"For rational beings, possessing immortal souls, to be systematically trained to kill each other, is in itself so utterly opposed not only to the Christian religion but to the dictates of humanity, that nothing but the natural depravity of the human heart, the form of education, and long familiarity with war, can account for the general prevalence of this monstrous system. Under a deep sense of the enormous evils which mankind have so long and so extensively suffered from the wars which have desolated the earth, this convention is more especially impressed with the great responsibility of those who are in a position to direct the councils of nations, and appeals to them to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent the continuance of this terrible scourge of the human race.

"The convention is of opinion that one of the greatest securities against the recurrence of international warfare would be the recognition of the principle of arbitration, and the introduction of a clause into treaties between nations, binding themselves to refer all differences that may arise to the adjudication of one or more friendly powers, and it earnestly recommends the adoption of this practice.

"The convention, in a spirit of Christian love, respectfully urges upon those who are invested with the highest authority, the promotion of 'Peace on earth, and good will to man,' and would also express its conviction that such a course would be especially blessed by Him 'by whom kings reign, and princes decree justice.'"

A vote of thanks was then passed to H. J. G. Macnamara, for his valuable paper on the best practical means of carrying out the principles of peace; and the document was recorded as part of the proceedings of the convention.

A very long and desultory discussion ensued with regard to the most practical means of attaining the objects of the convention. Ultimately, however, a resolution was adopted on the motion of the Rev. Mr BECKWITH, seconded by Mr E. CARROL, of Cork, to the effect that while recommending the plan of Judge Jay, which proposed that nations should enter into treaty stipulations to refer their differences to the

"arbitration" of a friendly power, as the most available means for the prevention of war, the convention still thought—as the Peace societies had from their origin—a congress of nations to settle and perfect the code of international law, and a high court of nations to interpret and apply that law, for the settlement of all national disputes, should be constantly kept in view by the friends of peace, and urged upon governments as the best practical mode of settling peacefully and satisfactorily all international disputes.

The Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of Boston, United States, was opposed to the congress of nations. Such a measure would throw great power into few hands, and thereby endanger civil and religious liberty.

On the motion of Mr J. SAMMS, seconded by Mr J. BARCLAY, a resolution was passed, calling upon the friends of peace throughout the world to adopt such measures as they may conceive best adapted for the general diffusion of the principles of peace among all classes of the community, but especially among the masses of the people, as being the only efficient mode of producing that amount of public opinion in their favour which will insure the permanent prevention of war in every civilised country in the world.

Mr JOSEPH STURGE proposed the following resolution:—

"That this convention regard the mutual dependence of nations upon each other, arising out of an unrestricted interchange of their legitimate productions, as one of the best securities for peace."

The Marquis DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT seconded the resolution. The mutual dependence of nations, he said, upon each other, arising out of an unrestricted interchange of their legitimate productions, should be esteemed as one of the best securities for peace. He regretted his inability to address the convention in English. He cordially supported the resolution, and trusted that the unrestricted interchange of the productions of all countries would be adopted both in England and France [applause]. He was extremely grateful for the kind reception the convention had given him, and would return to his own country with the most gratifying recollections of the part he had been permitted to take in their proceedings, and their kind approval of his slight co-operation with them. Since his arrival in London he had been frequently asked by persons who knew he was connected with the *Société de la Morale Chrétienne*, what description of books were published by that society; he begged in reply to state what they were. The marquis having communicated the various publications issued by the society, requested the acceptance, by the convention, of ten volumes of those works [applause]. The marquis resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The resolution was then put and carried, and a resolution of thanks to the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, was carried with applause.

Mr FOSTER, of Norwich, proposed resolutions condemnatory of the practice of educating youth in military schools, and disapproving of the manufacture of offensive and defensive weapons.

The Rev. J. SHERMAN seconded the resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, were carried unanimously.

Mr WEBB, of Dublin, proposed the following resolution:—

"That since intemperance is in various ways one of the principal causes of the violation of peace, this convention earnestly presses upon all classes the necessity of promoting, to the extent of their power and influence, the principles and practice of temperance."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr THOMAS BEGGS, of Nottingham, moved, and Mr ARTHUR O'NEIL seconded, the following resolution:—

"That this convention, having solemnly avowed its conviction of the essential sinfulness of war, would earnestly invite the attention of their fellow-citizens to the consideration of the question, how far they are justified in continuing their support, pecuniary or otherwise, to warlike establishments."

Mr SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P., Mr JOSEPH STURGE, and several other delegates, urged the mover to withdraw the resolution, as it might appear in some remote way to call upon the people to resist the payment of taxes.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Rev. J. C. BECKWITH brought up the concluding report.

Mr J. PRICE expressed his gratification at the result of the convention's proceedings. He confessed he did not think the public mind was so well prepared for their proceedings as he found it to be, and he had, therefore, peculiar pleasure in proposing the following resolution:—

"That the Peace society of London be authorised by this convention to announce to the world the time and place for holding a second convention, when it shall be satisfied as to the right time and place, after communicating with its corresponding associations in Europe and America."

The Marquis DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT, in seconding the resolution, said he hoped the "peace cause" would progress in many other countries in Europe, and that some of them might put in their claims to have the future meetings held there. He assured the convention that he would at all times do everything in his power to extend the cause of peace in France, and to forward their views and objects to the utmost of his power [applause].

Mr CANNINGS FULLER, as an American, said he had experienced great gratification in attending that meeting, and that if the next were held in his country, he could assure them that they should have cordial reception.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the London Peace society and the president, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the friends of universal peace was held on Monday, at Exeter hall. The meeting was thinly attended. Amongst those on the platform were the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt,

William Ewart, Esq., M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P., Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., J. S. Buckingham, Esq., James Simpson, Esq., Edinburgh; William Chambers, Esq., Edinburgh; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; A. Walker, Ohio; Lewis Tappan, New York; John Tappan, Esq., Boston; M. M. Beaume, Paris; Rev. Amos A. Phelps; Dr Ritchie, Edinburgh; Dr Cox; Rev. Messrs John Burnett, Camberwell; James Hargreaves, Charles Stovel, Owen Clark, J. W. Pennington; Arnold Buffon, Esq., &c., &c.

The Rev. J. JEFFERSON opened the meeting by reading the 72nd Psalm.

CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., president of the London Peace society, was called to the chair. He observed that they were assembled at the concluding meeting of the Peace convention, which had been engaged for three days in considering the best means of averting the calamities of war. The object of that society was the welfare of the human race [applause]. Their opinion was, that war was against the interest of mankind. While they were aware that disputes would continue to arise amongst nations, they believed that there was a much more rational and Christian way of settling them than by appealing to arms, by which hundreds of thousands of lives might be lost. He rejoiced that the feeling was not confined to England alone; they had amongst them gentlemen from America, from France, and from Switzerland [applause]. He was not disappointed that the hall was not so crowded as he had seen it on other occasions, because he felt that they were in advance of public opinion upon this subject [cheers]. He hoped he would see the time when so humble an individual as himself would not be called upon to preside over their meetings, but that even the Duke of Wellington himself would be found presiding [applause]. He respected the noble duke, not as the hero of Waterloo, but as the statesman who used his influence to preserve peace and prevent war; and he rejoiced to find another great warrior in France imbued with the same feelings [applause]. He would call upon all governments of the earth to re-echo their sentiments, and declare that wars shall exist no more, and that swords shall be turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks [applause].

The Marquis de la ROCHEFOUCAULD LIANCOURT came forward to propose the following resolution, and was received with great applause:—

"That this meeting, regarding the whole scope of the New Testament, and the awful ravages of war among the nations of the earth, is confirmed in the strong conviction that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind."

He said that, during the last year, 24 works in Italian, German, English, and French, on the question of peace, had been addressed to "La Société de la Morale Chrétienne;" let it be hoped that a still greater number would be presented in this year, and that they might thus peacefully influence public opinion, in order to lead the sincere convictions of all Christians to respect the life of man which God had given him, and which God alone had the right to take from him [applause].

The Rev. J. C. BECKWITH, corresponding secretary of the American Peace society, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr WILLIAM STORR FRY proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr RITCHIE, of Edinburgh, and carried:—

"That while this meeting disclaim any intention to use any unconstitutional interference with the powers that be, it cannot refrain from expressing its abhorrence of the late cruel and unprovoked war in the East, and especially laments the permitted traffic in opium, which it regards as not only unjustifiable in itself, but calculated to obstruct legitimate commerce, and to provoke a renewal of hostilities."

The Rev. CHARLES STOVEL proposed a resolution, calling upon all Christians to co-operate in diffusing the principles of peace, which was seconded by the Rev. J. PENNINGTON.

Mr HUME, M.P., in supporting the resolution, alluded to the national expenses which were incurred by military operations, and by the maintenance of war establishments; he, however, feared that the time had not yet arrived when the differences between nations could be settled by arbitration, as the convention had recommended. It was some evidence of the progress of peace principles, that parliament had last year for the first time passed a vote of thanks to the successful negotiator of peace, that honour having been hitherto reserved for those only who had effected their objects by force of arms.

Mr A. WALKER, of Ohio, proposed a resolution, stating that Christian women had as deep an interest as any other portion of society in the progress of peace, and owed to the cause of peace the same aid which they had with so much zeal and success rendered to kindred enterprises of benevolence and reform.

Mr J. S. BUCKINGHAM, in seconding the motion, referred generally to the various disadvantages of war, which, he observed, while it was destructive of property, obstructed the civilization of countries, and the more universal cultivation of the arts.

Mr STURGE proposed, and Mr LEWIS TAPPAN, of New York, seconded the next resolution, approving of the principle of "arbitration," as the best means of amicably settling international differences.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, of Camberwell, proposed, and ARNOLD BUFFON, of Ohio, seconded the following resolution, which was carried with great cheering:—

"That this meeting unequivocally avows its attachment to civil order and good government; it is, nevertheless, constrained to declare its serious alarm at the preparations which are being made for the preservation of tranquillity in Ireland by the employment of military force, and recommends to the friends of peace throughout the world to adopt all peaceful and constitutional measures, by memorials, petitions, &c., in order to avert so fearful a calamity."

Thanks were then voted to the president, and the meeting broke up.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society took place in Exeter hall. At eleven o'clock Lord Morpeth entered the hall; he was very enthusiastically greeted. Among those on the platform were the Bishop of Norwich, Viscount Ebrington, Duchess of Sutherland and a party of ladies, Lady Noel Byron, Mrs C. Harcourt, Hon. R. Howard, Sir G. Strickland, M.P., Sir J. Nicholson, Sir G. Jackson, Right Hon. V. Smith, Wm Ewart, Esq., S. Crawford, Esq., M.P., B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., Hon. Capt. Plunkett, Wm Evans, Esq., M.P., Hon. Capt. Denman, Capt. Lock. Lord Morpeth, on the motion of Mr Hawes, M.P., was called to the chair.

His lordship addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with great effect. We regret our inability to transfer to our columns his speech, which was replete with enlarged views and Christian feeling. He stated most explicitly (as the result of his observation), that the contrast in prosperity between the free and the slave states of America was greatly in favour of the former, and appealed with equal plainness and judgment to the people of the United States to wipe off the blot of slavery from their escutcheon.

I had some transient glimpses of the system among the rice fields of Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana; I saw the system in perhaps its most matured development, at one of its most prominent head quarters, upon the island of Cuba, upon those beautiful shores which nature seems to have intended and fitted for a terrestrial paradise; where, such is the prodigious richness of a tropical vegetation, and such the unclouded brightness of a tropical climate, I almost felt that I could be a slave, but not a slave holder. Returning to the American Union, as I passed up the stream of the gentle Ohio, with a succession of slave states on the one bank, and of free states on the other; and certainly their comparative progress and prosperity seemed to be much in the proportion which the friends of freedom would most desire. I came to another and yet fairer river, the St Lawrence, which separates not the free and slave states of the American Union, but the free states of the North American republic, and a province of the Queen of Great Britain. In which of the two districts under such designations, might it have been, in the first instance, at least, to be expected that a regard for human rights would most extensively and scrupulously prevail? Upon this head I could not help being much struck by a circumstance related by a writer who had certainly no unfavourable prepossessions against the political or social institutions of America, and no overweening prejudices in favour of a monarchical or aristocratic government; I allude to an excellent and most accomplished countrywoman, Miss Martineau. She relates that a captain of a vessel which plied on the Niagara river, told her the finest sight in the world was the leap of the fugitive slave to shore as the boat neared the Canadian side. Citizens of the North American republic, could realms of argument, or torrents of declamation, set more forcibly before you the whole gist of this great question? How long will you let it thus be said?

His lordship expressed approval of the Ashburton treaty generally, but he thought that the operation of the article which had respect to the delivering up of fugitives from justice should be watched with the greatest care to prevent its being turned into an instrument of oppression by the slave-owners of the United States. The case of the Creole had been decided as it ought, and he trusted the glorious principle would never be abandoned, "that not on one inch of ground where British jurisdiction was lawfully enforced would a slave be allowed to plant his foot, without by that act becoming a free man." His lordship thought appearances were more favourable to freedom in Texas, and that the cause was rapidly advancing all over the world. He said that the slave-owners of the United States were too often encouraged in their course by British and Irish visitors, who were induced to adopt such a course by the hospitality they received, and he urged that it did not become us as a nation to speak even of American slavery with bitterness, but rather to remonstrate against it. After passing a glowing eulogium on the object of the assembly, and expressing his belief that though not nominally met for a religious object, "such a meeting could not be collected under any other symbol than the cross of our Redeemer," his lordship concluded amidst long continued applause.

Mr SCOBLE, the secretary, read a report, detailing the operations of the society all over the world. It announced the total abolition of slavery in British India, Seinde, Ceylon, and the British settlements in the Straits. It recorded an increasing supply of sugar from the West Indies, where the crisis seems almost to have passed; and condemned the government measure of African emigration to the West Indies. Emigration of Indian Coolies to Mauritius was condemned. Separate sections were devoted to the subjects of British citizens holding slaves in foreign countries; fugitive slaves within the British dominions; the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, in Holland, in France, in Spain, in Portugal, and in Uruguay; freer intercourse between Hayti and Jamaica; and abolition of slavery in Tunis. The receipts of the year were £2,127; leaving unpaid a balance due to the secretary of £465, besides other liabilities amounting to £400. Several resolutions, setting forth the views of the society, were passed, with many speeches. Mr J. Foster congratulated the meeting on the progress of the anti-slavery cause in France. Among the other speakers were, the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Thomas Scates, Sir Geo. Strickland, J. S. Buckingham, Esq., Josh. Slinger, Esq., the Rev. Dr Ritchie, of Edinburgh, S. Bowley, Esq., of Gloucester, Revs. John Burnet and Brock, L. Tappan, Esq., M. Amadie Trayer, treasurer of the French Anti-slavery society. Rev. J. C. Pennington, William Evans, Esq., M.P. &c.

FREE TRADE AND SLAVERY.

A MEETING of those delegates who attended the Anti-slavery Convention, and who were favourable to the motion proposed by the Rev. Thomas Spencer, and to the enlightened principles of free trade, as applicable to anti-slavery proceedings, took place on Friday at the Freemasons' tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of appointing a provisional committee with reference to future proceedings on this subject.

W. T. Blair, Esq., of Bath, was called to the chair. G. W. ANSTIE, Esq., in moving the first resolution, observed, that what had taken place at the convention rendered it necessary that the friends of free trade should be prepared, not only to watch, but to act [hear, hear]. The friends who differed from them as to the propriety of admitting slave products, no doubt were as conscientious as themselves; and as they were men of principle, they would not be content unless they carried out practically their impressions on this subject. It therefore became them to be on the alert, and to counteract their activity by the exhibition of still greater energy on their part [cheers]. They had been advised not to disturb the annual meeting of the Anti-slavery society by bringing forward any resolution expressive of their own views, and had thought it better to meet and organise a provisional committee, who would call them together, when desirable, to watch over the interests of free trade [hear, hear]. With regard to the general principles of commercial intercourse, it was not necessary to discuss their right to carry them out as far as they could; but they were there as anti-slavery delegates, and he contended that the one capacity was not inconsistent with the other [hear, hear]. He concluded by moving,

"That the delegates now present are deeply and painfully impressed with the continuance and alarming increase of the African slave trade, notwithstanding the various expensive measures adopted by this and other countries for its suppression. That this meeting feels that it cannot too strongly deprecate the false position in which the abolitionists of this country are placed, by the evident want of faith in their own principle, involved in the endeavours lately made by the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society to oppose the slave trade and slavery by coercive restrictions on commercial intercourse, to the injury of the industrious and distressed classes at home, and to the discouragement of free labour in slave states and even of free states, such as St Domingo, the republic of Mexico, and others, who are excluded from our markets by the monopoly now given to our own colonial possessions" [cheers].

The resolution was seconded.

The Rev. Mr ADEY stated a fact which had just come to his knowledge on the highest authority. The Governor-general of the Danish West Indies had stated that if Britain would receive their produce, they would abolish slavery immediately [hear, hear]. He was desired to communicate that fact to the convention.

A very long and animated discussion took place, in the course of which a suggestion was thrown out that if the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society persisted in their present course, a new society should be formed, to be called "The National Anti-slavery society," to further the abolition cause on free trade principles.

The resolution was then put from the chair and adopted, as was also the following, after some discussion:—

"That with an anxious desire to adopt the most efficient means of abolishing slavery and the slave trade throughout the world, the delegates present agree to the appointment of a provisional committee, which, in furtherance of the principle recognised and affirmed in the foregoing resolution, shall be authorised, after friendly communication with the British and Foreign Anti-slavery society, to adopt such measures as may seem desirable, and as shall be consistent with moral, religious, and pacific principles."

A committee was then named, consisting of W. T. Blair, Esq., late mayor of Bath; the Rev. Thomas Spencer; the Rev. T. Morgan; G. W. Anstie, Esq.; the Rev. Edward Miall, and other delegates, with power to add to their number.

The meeting then adjourned.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

A grand Temperance conference was held on Wednesday evening, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand. A large number of the most influential friends of the National Temperance society in the metropolis and from different parts of the country were present, including delegates from America and elsewhere now in London to attend the Anti-slavery Convention, the Peace Convention, and promote other beneficial and enlightened projects for the benefit of humanity. In the absence of G. W. Alexander, Esq., the treasurer, from a sudden domestic affliction, SAMUEL BOWLEY, Esq., of Gloucester, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting, which was to avail themselves of the services and assistance of their friends from America, and to consider the propriety of calling a convention to advance the cause of temperance [hear, hear]. He trusted that so influential an assemblage would have the effect of raising still higher the standard of total abstinence [cheers]. If they could not get through their business that evening, they would adjourn till they could have the advantage of the presence of the venerable Father Mathew, who was shortly expected among them [cheers].

The Rev. Dr RITCHIE, of Edinburgh, moved the first resolution, to the effect, that whilst philanthropists from different parts of the world were assembled for the benevolent objects of the abolition of slavery, and the promotion of permanent and universal peace, they could not avoid directing public attention to the evils of intemperance, which had a tendency to enslave both the body and the mind [hear].

The Rev. J. CLARKE, secretary of the Baptist missions in Africa, seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

S. P. ANDREWS, Esq., from Texas, moved the next resolution:—"That so long as the use of intoxicating beverages was continued, intemperance to a greater or less extent would inevitably prevail." He supported the resolution in a series of anecdotes, illustrative of the excellence of the noble principle they were assembled to uphold. The motion was carried.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., moved a resolution, condemning the use of the destructive poison of ardent spirits. He happily illustrated the evils of intoxication physically, morally, and intellectually, and

offered various practical suggestions for its eradication.

The Rev. AMOS A. PHELPS, from Boston, United States, was the seconder. He said, that drunkenness was a violation of the physiological laws of their being had been proved by its effects upon the human constitution. He understood they wished for the result of the experience of the American delegates in working this question [hear, hear]. They had found that they never could work the temperance enterprise amongst them with vigour unless they planted themselves on correct principles [hear, hear]. Their principle was total abstinence.

After a few words from Joseph Sturge, Esq., and Rev. J. Blanshard of Cincinnati,

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., of New York, said it was sixteen years since he had drunk any wine. How should the temperance cause be carried into practical effect? It was conceded that more than half the crimes committed among mankind was owing to the use of strong drinks [hear]. They must be thorough reformers everywhere on this matter, and in every possible way. On board steamboats, in the social circle, and in the church, that was the practice which he would recommend [cheers]. He described the extreme devotion of its friends in America to the cause. They had acted entirely upon the principle of "touch not, taste not, handle not." He concluded moving—

"That, considering the intimate connexion which had been proved by experience to exist between intemperance and crime, that meeting did most earnestly appeal to all magistrates and persons concerned in the administration of the laws to use their utmost exertions, both by precept and example, to abolish the use of intoxicating beverages."

The Rev. Mr HOWRU, from Ohio, United States, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr SWAN, of Birmingham, and the Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, of Boston, United States, having supported the motion, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a letter should be sent to every minister in the country, to attend a great temperance conference, to see what they had to say on the subject. If they thought the movement right, they ought to countenance it; and if wrong, they were inexcusable if they declined [hear]. They ought to hold a grand convention, and not to rest satisfied till they had addressed the Throne itself on this subject [hear].

General News.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Espartero has published an address to his countrymen, in which he enters into an explanation and defence of his position, vindicates the purity of his motives, and declares his determination to maintain the constitution. The following are the concluding sentences:—

"Reason and justice are on my side. I fear nothing; I rely on the constitution, and stand covered by it. I have the same confidence, as on former occasions, in the loyal, the good, the lovers of liberty, the army, the navy, the national guard, and in Spaniards worthy of the name. They will aid me in putting an end to these divisions. They will step down into the electoral arena, and return a congress in harmony with the country's interests. To the Cortes, which ought to decide the great questions mooted, I must deliver up untouched the sacred deposits of the Queen's and my own authority. I will not give these up to anarchy or to the license of passions. The fate of him who has so often offered his life to his country is of little consequence; but the Queen, the constitution, the monarchy, impose duties which I will fulfil as first magistrate of the nation, and which I will defend as a soldier."

"Madrid, 18th June."

On the 15th, he reviewed the garrison, and was enthusiastically cheered. On the 16th, the *Gazette* contained a proclamation of the Regent, signed by all the ministers, declaring illegal and rebellious all juntas found in opposition to the government, and ordering their members to be tried and punished with all the severity of the law of the 17th of April, 1842.

On the 21st, the Regent set out for Valencia, accompanied by Generals Linage and Ferraz, and the Minister of War. The troops of the garrison left Madrid on the 20th, and there remains in the capital only a regiment of cavalry. Not the slightest apprehension was, however, felt for the peace of the capital, the citizens being almost universally in favour of Espartero.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Sunday, contains the following intelligence from Spain:—

"General Seoane, Commander-in-chief of the armies of Aragon and Catalonia, has marched from Saragossa with his troops, and arrived at Lerida. He first disarmed all the national guard, and after having conferred with Zurbano, he left Lerida. Zurbano wanting money, and receiving no assistance from Madrid, levied a forced contribution on the town, of 10,000 duros (50,000*l.*). He then sent part of his division on the road to Barcelona; he placed his vanguard at Cervera, twelve leagues distance from Lerida, and twenty-five from Barcelona. This movement, and the appearance of General Seoane at Lerida, has thrown alarm into Barcelona. In these pressing circumstances, the supreme Junta made an energetic appeal to the population of Catalonia, on the 19th."

"The Junta then decreed a levy of all widowed or single men between the ages of eighteen and forty; those who have no arms will take those of the national guard not included in the levy. The Junta has decreed pain of death in case of non-attendance. Some of the officers, who took part in the attempts of O'Donnell and Diego Leon in favour of Queen Christina, in the month of October, 1841, have arrived at Barcelona. It was even rumoured in the town that generals, who had commands in those attempts, were about to receive commands in the present insurrection."

A sum of 50,000 piasters had been offered to the governor of the fort of Montjuich if he would surrender it to the junta, which he indignantly rejected. Ever since the city had been kept in the greatest terror, and every day hundreds of families left it, to retire either into the interior of the principality or into France.

General Alvarez still continued to blockade Granada. Five battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery had reached Jaen; and it was expected that, with this reinforcement, he would be able to reduce the city. The insurgents of Malaga, after appointing a new junta, composed of more energetic men than the first, had sent a column of volunteers to the assistance of Granada. Another column had marched from Almeria for the same destination. According to the *Barcelona Constitucional* the division marching under General Alvarez to reduce Granada had revolted against that general and joined the *pronunciamento*. Seville and Cadiz had declared for the insurrection, and desertion was considerable among the troops of Zurbano. M. Victoriano de Ametier, aide-de-camp of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, appeared in the streets of Barcelona on the 19th, dressed in a rich blouse, the uniform adopted by the officers of the first battalion of volunteers of Barcelona. Lorenzo Milans had left for Reuss, to re-organise the insurrection in that district, and the junta had despatched Martell to Girona, and Subiro to Tortosa, with the same view.

PORTUGAL.

We learn from Lisbon news of the 19th inst., that the final close of the session was expected to occur in ten days, and though many items of the budget, under the head of expenditure, had been voted, the important financial measures, comprising the minister's future ways and means, had scarcely as yet been approached. It was extremely doubtful whether they would be more than half discussed. A motion for holding nocturnal sittings of the Chamber of Deputies had been rejected, but it was agreed that it should sit on Sundays and holidays. A motion for reducing the deputies' salaries had likewise been rejected. The impost of 6 per cent. upon fresh fish, which was referred back to the Finance committee, had been voted. A small reduction was made in the salary of the president of the deputies, but those of the counsellors of state were left untouched.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies granted the full complement of troops demanded by the government after a long discussion. The ministry considered it of so much importance, that they made it a cabinet question. Their majority was 25, and thus they gain an addition of 14,000 men to the army.

The Supreme court of Copenhagen has condemned the editor of a journal called the *Corsair*, for the publication of an article reflecting on some sinecurists, to seventy-five days' imprisonment on bread and water, which is the punishment inflicted in Denmark for robbery with aggravating circumstances.

A Berlin letter, of the 13th inst., represents that negotiations are about to be opened between Prussia, Austria, and England, for new postal regulations, putting an end to the necessity for pre-paying letters between those three countries. A similar treaty is said to be on the point of being signed between Prussia and Russia.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens of the 10th inst. announce that the affairs of Greece had arrived at a crisis, and that nothing but a complete change of system could prevent the kingdom from falling a prey to anarchy. The King, however, appeared to persevere in his old plan, for although both the army and the navy were reduced to the lowest amount, his Majesty had created eight major-generals and two rear-admirals. Sir E. Lyons, M. de Catacazy, and the Count de Sartiges had had an audience of the King to demand, on the part of the three allied powers, payment of the interest due on the Greek loan, which lasted several hours, but produced no satisfactory result. Commerce throughout Greece was in a most deplorable state; the prisons were full of debtors, and there existed no possibility of disposing of any description of produce.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* last received gives the following fearful paragraph:—"Gone over the Falls.—We learn that on Friday last a man went over the cataract on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses, and had backed into the river to get a load of sand somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation made off in a canoe to intercept them; but getting alarmed for his own safety, had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in safety to the shore, while his mate and the driver were seen to pitch from one shoot to the other, until they were both plunged into the abyss below."

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—A correspondent of the *Colonial Gazette* gives some interesting intelligence respecting the late Governor of Canada. The writer says it is a common opinion that Sir Charles Bagot "was killed by Canada and the Colonial office."

"This belief, derived from the few who had good means of observation, is founded on the recollection of his astonishment when he suddenly discovered the great difficulties and responsibilities of his position, and of his dismay when the conviction was forced upon him that the home government was too ignorant of Canada to appreciate his necessities and motives; that he must needs shift for himself how he might; and that, as it was impossible to rule Canada successfully without alarming the home authorities, he was sure to incur, for a time at least, the displeasure of his superiors. Few men would not have minded such a prospect; but to Sir Charles Bagot, whose life had been passed in acquiring the habit of obedience to instructions, it was most distressing. The prospect was realised. It will be generally known, some day, that although Sir Robert Peel never for a moment deserted Sir Charles Bagot, yet his policy was disapproved in private by Lord Stanley and the Duke of Wellington. It was when Sir Charles Bagot first knew this that his illness became serious. A suspicion, not to say a knowledge of it, by many people here, who have correspondents at home, was the principal cause of that furious hostility of a part of the colonial press towards Sir Charles Bagot, which led him the life of a toad under a harrow."

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

A court of Common Council was held on Tuesday, for the despatch of public business. Mr R. L. Jones moved the adoption of the report on the improvements of the city; and, with some amendment, suggesting improvements in Watling street and Newgate street, the motion was carried. A report from the Library committee was read, stating that they had authorised Mr Jones to purchase the recently discovered autograph of Shakspeare, one of the best of the six known to be in existence; which he had done for £145. After a smart discussion, the report was adopted, by 41 to 31.

On Friday, at a meeting of the Common hall, Alderman Musgrove and Mr Moon were elected sheriffs of the city of London for the year ensuing.

THE MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—At a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, on Saturday, at which Earl Manvers, Lord Strafford, Mr Tufnell, M.P., Sir J. M. Taggart, Lord Barrington, M. P., and Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart., were present, Mr Potter brought forward the motion, of which he had previously given notice, for adopting a petition to the legislature and to the Queen against the grant of £3,000 a year to the Princess Augusta, and also against continuing the grant of £21,000 per annum to the king of Hanover. In the distressed state of the country, he asked, was it honest, was it just, on the part of her Majesty's ministers to impose fresh burdens upon the labouring population? Mr Gibson seconded the motion. Earl Manvers opposed it, but it was ultimately carried by a large majority, only six hands being held up against it.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.—An interesting memorial was presented from the Baptist Missionary society, on Wednesday, to the general quarterly court of the East India Company, relative to the encouragement given by the British government to the worship of the idol Juggernaut, in India. The memorialists complained that the respect shown and the money paid towards idolatry by the Indian government, was not only impious in itself, but retarded the progress of Christianity, as the natives considered the British support an acknowledgment of the truth and divinity of their worship, accompanied as it is by obscene and brutalising observances. The petition was duly read, and there the matter ended.

COERCION IN IRELAND.—The following is a copy of a circular which it was agreed at a meeting of members of parliament and friends of free discussion, held at the King's arms, Palace yard, should be circulated for signature:—

"We the undersigned request a meeting of the inhabitants of this metropolis at the Crown and Anchor tavern, for the purpose of expressing our desire that the just complaints of Irishmen should be inquired into and redressed, and our dissent from any attempt to put down the expression of public opinion in that country by force or unconstitutional means, and of adopting petitions to the legislature, and an address to the Crown to that effect."

CHORAL MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—The second choral meeting of the uppersingingschools assembling at Exeter hall under the sanction of the committee of council on education, and instructed by Mr Hullah and his assistants, on the method of Wilhem, was held on Wednesday night. The chorus consisted of the first upper school, the workman's upper school, the upper school for equal voices, and the South London and Barbican upper schools. The first part was composed of sacred music, which closed with a beautiful hymn for the Prince of Wales, the music by Haydn, the words by Chorley. The second part consisted of secular music. Lord Wharncliffe, at the conclusion, addressed the vast assembly of pupils, and said their example had been so extensively followed, that there were no fewer than 200,000 pupils under this system throughout the country. The government had done little or nothing; all the pleasing results of their studies in this delightful art were owing to their own exertions. He was happy to hear they proposed soon to have a hall of their own; and to attain that desirable end he should be ready to afford his aid, as others, doubtless, would equally be [cheers]. The attendance during the evening was most crowded, and among the company present were Prince Albert (who arrived about 9, and stayed for an hour), the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Wharncliffe, Mr Wyse, M.P., &c.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Orders have been issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take down forthwith the whole of the houses on the west side of Upper St Martin's lane, between Long acre and Great St Andrew's street, Seven Dials, and they will be disposed of by auction on Thursday next for that purpose. This street will be a continuation of the improvements intended to take place by the formation of the new street from Coventry street to Long acre, and which when finished will form a direct line from Piccadilly to the west of Holborn.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th of March to the 17th of June, 1843:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£19,521,000	Securities	£21,604,000
Deposits	10,495,000	Bullion	11,472,000
	£30,016,000		£33,076,000

Mr Gregory, of the *Satirist*, brought an action against the Duke of Brunswick and others, for a conspiracy to drive him from the stage, on the occasion of his memorable "first appearance" at Covent Garden. The case was tried on Wednesday in the Court of Common pleas, when a verdict was returned for the defendants amidst loud applause. For some days following the court was engaged in trying an action brought by the Duke of Brunswick

against Mr Gregory for libel, in the *Satirist*. The case closed on Saturday, by Mr Gregory pleading guilty, and in a submissive manner begging mercy. The prosecutor, however, avowed his intention to let the law take its course. Judgment deferred.

BRUTALITY IN A WORKHOUSE.—At Greenwich, a man named Cox, dressed in the clothes of the Greenwich union, applied to the sitting magistrates under the following circumstances:—He said he had a most serious charge to prefer against Mr Dunlop, the schoolmaster of the Greenwich union. In the first instance, his family had been removed to Deptford. One of the boys was then about four years old. He heard that his child had been cruelly treated. They afterwards went into the union at Greenwich, but the cruelty was unabated. In February, during the cold, bleak winds, Dunlop had cut the child's hair as close as though it was intended to shave him, and then, day after day, he was turned into the yard and never let into the room. He heard that the poor child had been turned out into the dead-house of Deptford with three dead bodies during the night. He asked the child how he slept during the three nights, and the answer was, "On the lids of the coffins." Mr Grove: Good God! why did you not apply to the board of guardians?—Applicant: I spoke to two or three of them; Mr Powle and Mr Suter I remember well.—Mr Warman (the relieving officer of Deptford): Had he gone before the board in the right way, he would have been listened to.—Applicant: I did go before the board, but got no redress. I was not listened to.—Mr Warman: Did you write to the master to request an interview?—No; but I did go before them.—Mr Warman: You see, sir, he has not gone the right way to work. The case was to be sent before the board.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—On Wednesday afternoon, a most extraordinary leap was made by a horse attached to a stanhope; the animal had been left by the owner at Mr Dobson's door, near Guy's hospital, without any one to mind him. The horse was frightened by something passing, and started off at full gallop. At the end of St Thomas's street is a high gate with iron spikes, three or four inches long at the top; this he cleared without touching it, but was thrown down by the concussion of the gig against the bar. It is wonderful that no lives were lost, as many children were playing about. The horse was only injured in his hind legs.

PROVINCIAL.

REBECCA RIOTS AT CARMARTHEN.

FROM week to week we have recorded the lawless proceedings of Rebecca and her daughters in demolishing turnpike gates, &c. Emboldened by success they have attempted a still more daring feat. On Monday the 19th inst., a force of forty or fifty men, consisting of police and old pensioners, were sent to execute distress warrants against certain parties at Tallog, for penalties imposed upon them for refusing to pay toll at Water Street gate, Carmarthen, when they were successfully resisted by 500 persons, of whom 105 were armed with guns. This was represented to the Home secretary, and a military force solicited by the borough and county magistrates, as it was impossible for the civil power to execute any legal process. After the lapse of some days it was intimated that cavalry would be sent here, but it was not known where they were to come from, nor when they would arrive. In the meantime, on Thursday and Friday nights, the mob destroyed all the gates between Carmarthen and the Tivy side, and along the banks of the river. And it was known that an immense assemblage had intimated their intention of making a demonstration of physical force by publicly entering Carmarthen and parading the streets. In consequence, a large body of county magistrates, together with the mayor and acting borough magistrates, assembled at the Town hall. The Home secretary, at the instance of the borough authorities, had previously ordered a troop of the 4th light dragoons to march from Cardiff so as to be at Carmarthen at 12 o'clock. Long before that hour, crowds had collected in all the main streets, expecting the appearance of the Rebecmites, and about 10 o'clock Captain Evans, of Pantykendy, rode into the town, saying that several hundreds of respectable farmers were assembled three miles on the Newcastle Emlyn road, together with some thousands of people on foot armed with bludgeons. After communicating with his brother magistrates, he returned to the place of assembly, and used every persuasion to induce the misguided people to return peaceably to their homes, which they declined to do, declaring their intention to parade the town to show their numbers and declare what they would do unless their alleged grievances were removed. They then read a list of their complaints and the changes they desired, which included not only the removal of all the turnpikes in the county, but also the abolition of all tithe and rent charge in lieu of tithes, the total alteration of the present poor law, towards which they expressed the most bitter hostility, abolition of church rates, and an equitable adjustment of their landlords' rents. These, with other alleged grievances, six or seven in number, they stated their determination to get remedied. They then requested that Captain Evans would lead them into town, which he, of course, very properly refused to do, although threatened to have his house burnt down unless he did so. The staff of the royal Carmarthen fusiliers were then called out, under command of Captain Banks Davies, and stationed near the workhouse. A large body of special constables was stationed at the hall. About 12 o'clock the demonstration marched into the town, approaching by the way of General Picton's monument, about 900 being on horseback, with one in front disguised with a woman's curls, to represent Rebecca, and from 7,000 to 8,000 on foot, walking about fourteen or fifteen abreast. Every man

was armed with a bludgeon, and some of them had pistols. At their head were carried two banners, bearing inscriptions in Welsh, of "Freedom, Liberty, and Better Food;" and "Free Toll and Liberty." They proceeded to the workhouse, shouting out in Welsh, and were joined by many of the Welsh inhabitants of the town. On their reaching the workhouse, they broke open the gates of the court in front, and having gained an entrance into the house, they immediately demolished the furniture and commenced their work of destruction, pulling down the inner doors and partitions of the board room and other parts of the premises, and pitching the beds out of the windows. The military and civil force now arrived, and the Riot act was immediately read by Mr Evans. The civil force was now ordered to close the outer gates, and to capture those rioters who were inside and who had been engaged in the outrage, who were ordered to surrender prisoners, and the body outside were directed to keep back. They would not obey the orders: an attempt was made to rush upon the military; they were ordered to charge, as the rioters within the walls (about 150 in number) were endeavouring to escape, and the immense crowd were hemming in the force. The military used the flat of their swords only, and soon set the host of rioters on foot and horseback scampering. Resistance was at first offered by some of those who were ordered by the magistrates to be apprehended, and it is to be regretted that the soldiers were obliged for an instant, in self-defence, to use the edge of their weapons, by means of which three persons were wounded, one of whom is a woman, but the injuries are not serious. A farmer fell off his horse, and had his head cut open by a kick, but is doing well. Depositions were immediately taken against the parties apprehended, several of whom have been fully committed, and the inquiry has been adjourned, the parties continuing in custody. The women were liberated; some of the men, and many highly respectable farmers and freeholders—forced, as they say, to join them—were allowed to depart on their own recognizances, others found bail for their appearance, and about fifteen or twenty are committed for re-examination. Threats have been held out that the force will return and release their prisoners. A brother-in-law of a member of parliament, it is said, is among those in custody, and against whom informations on oath have been taken.

"In the mining districts the depressed state of the iron trade, &c., have caused a degree of wretchedness and discontent, which must be seen to be fully appreciated, and the population is in so excited a state, that a very slight event might produce great danger to the public peace. On the road between Swansea and Carmarthen, every person I spoke to sympathised with the rioters; and upon my asking what the attack on Carmarthen workhouse had to do with the turnpike gates, the reply was, "Oh, that is another monstrous oppression—they rob and imprison the poor, who are badly fed, and do not even get one-half of what is collected for them. This was far from being an isolated, but, on the contrary, is the general opinion."

On Friday a meeting of magistrates took place at Carmarthen, at which delegates from the discontented part of the population were present. After a statement of grievances on their part, a committee was appointed to examine into them. Of the meeting the correspondent of the *Times* says—

"Being most anxious to ascertain whether the result of the meeting was satisfactory or not to the people and the delegates, I mixed among them, and having got into conversation with one of the delegates, I asked him if the meeting had satisfied the people, and if he thought it would put an end to Rebecca's doings? He replied that it was not satisfactory, and that Rebecca would go on as usual, and added that if he was not so young a man he would have told the gentlemen assembled that it was not satisfactory, for that they were now low (condescending) enough to listen to the people. I went further, and conversed with farmers and others, but the tale with the whole of them was precisely similar, and that 'Rebecca' would never be put a stop to until they had redress."

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—The good results of the recent visit to Huntingdon of a deputation from this vigorous, intelligent, and active body, are already becoming apparent. Squires, shopkeepers, tradesmen of all kinds, people of all classes—in town and country—and even the proverbially sluggish cultivators of the soil themselves—in house, field, and market—have become excited to shrewdness itself; and are constantly to be seen busily discussing, coolly examining, and boldly investigating our "Corn laws, the restrictive system, protection," &c., &c., with an earnestness, deliberation, and intelligence quite extraordinary! A great impulse has been given to the discussion of the corn-law question by the late meeting; and the conviction is rapidly gaining ground that "the protective system" is, in reality, indefensible, and cannot much longer be maintained, in the face of justice, and of the rigid, scrutinising, advancing public opinion, to which it is subjected all over the country.—*Beds Mercury*.

ALNWICK.—Mr Bright and Mr Moore are expected to visit Alnwick at the wool fair of July 8th. The spirited local anti-corn-law society has printed 3,000 copies of Mr Cobden's speech on the motion of Mr Villiers, for gratuitous distribution among the North Northumberland electors, prior to the fair.—*Tyne Mercury*.

SATIRE ON THE SENATE.—During the present week, a public meeting of the fair sex has been held at Thornley colliery, at which upwards of 1,000 persons were present, the women having flocked in from the neighbourhood, with music and banners! Mrs Winter, of Kelloe, was elected to the chair. The debate was then opened, and several resolutions were passed, which will bear the closest comparison with the enactments of our landowning lawgivers.

The object of the women was the same as that of the landowners—viz., to regulate the price of food. Three gills of milk (a pint and a half), the ladies resolved, should be sold for a penny; beef, for 4½d. a pound; butter, 8d.; and so on.—*Gateshead Observer*.

MEMORIAL FROM LEEDS ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.—At a meeting of those individuals who last week proposed to address the Mayor of Leeds, asking him to call a public meeting in order to express disapprobation of the coercive policy pursued towards Ireland by government, it was determined, after mature consideration, not to present the requisition, but rather to have a memorial embodying the views of the parties to it drawn up and circulated for signature. In consequence of this decision, a memorial has been prepared and approved of at a general meeting of the requisitors; and it is now in course of circulation in the town. The signatures of the Mayor and six other magistrates, and a large proportion of the members of the town council, have already been attached, and it is expected the memorial will be numerously signed throughout the town by men of all parties. The following are the principal paragraphs:—

"Your memorialists consider the present state of public feeling in Ireland to be attributed to a long-continued system of favouritism and injustice in all the departments of government; to class legislation, enforced upon them in the most hateful possible forms; to a state church, which the Irish people are compelled to support, which teaches a creed opposed to the views and religious feelings of the great mass of the population; to the extremely defective and limited state of the elective franchise; to the disproportion of the number of Irish members of parliament to the whole number of representatives of the United Kingdom; and to the unsatisfactory state of the law as regards the relations of landlord and tenant."

"Your memorialists feel convinced that unless the coercive policy of your Majesty's present ministers be immediately discontinued, and justice on all the points already mentioned be speedily extended to the Irish people, the separation of the legislative union now existing between Great Britain and Ireland will be inevitable."

MESSRS HARFORD AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The court of Bankruptcy has been stopped in its proceedings by riotous resistance at the Sirhowy and Ebbw-vale iron works. The extent of the works may be gathered from the fact, that they cover ground five miles in extent; comprising eight furnaces, several mines, a mansion and a park, a church and three chapels, several managers' houses, upwards of a thousand dwelling houses, with 3,400 working men, and a gross population of 11,000 persons. The company is bankrupt; and on Saturday, when the news of the failure was promulgated, the men assembled in a tumultuous manner. The messengers of the court of Bankruptcy, who were on the way to take possession, were warned that their lives might be in danger, and they turned back. The tumult was appeased by posting a notice that the works would be carried on. It appears to be the intention to reduce the working gradually.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRES.—Upon the morning of Tuesday week, as the locker of a warehouse, situated in Dundee street, Liverpool, was proceeding, according to his usual custom, to open the concern, he discovered inside the front or main entrance a piece of cotton with some lucifer matches in the centre. The cotton bore evident marks of having been ignited, for it was partially burnt round the edges; and as it was placed about the length of a man's arm inside the hole in the doorway, which is called the cat-hole, and which has been made for the purpose of affording ingress and egress for cats and also for rats, there cannot exist any doubt but that it was so placed by some wickedly disposed villain or villains, for the purpose of setting fire to the premises. The attempt was, however, most providentially defeated, owing to the cotton not having continued to burn after it had become ignited. Shortly after the discovery had been made, the magistrates of the borough were summoned to attend a meeting, to adopt such measures as might be considered advisable under the circumstances. The mayor and nearly all the magistrates accordingly assembled, and remained in deliberation for about four hours. The new discovery which had been made seemed more confidently than ever before to impress all of them with the belief that many of the late fires, for which the port has been so remarkable, have been the work of a gang of incendiaries, and that precautionary measures will be rendered comparatively valueless until the gang in question shall have been discovered and visited with the punishment which their crimes deserve. Every exertion is being made to discover the incendiaries.

LOSS BY FIRE IN LIVERPOOL IN NINE MONTHS.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Times* states, that the amount of property destroyed by fire in Liverpool, since the 12th September last, considerably exceeds the enormous sum of 600,000*l.*, and as that period comprises something less than forty weeks, it follows that the average weekly loss in that time has been more than 15,000*l.*

IRELAND.

ARMING IN THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The "general order" has been acted upon in Dublin as well as in all other parts of the country, and the military appeared in the catholic chapels of Arran-quay and Rathmines, on Sunday last, armed at all points. In the presbyterian church, Usher's quay, the same formidable display was made.

OPPOSITION TO THE POOR RATE.—The determined opposition to the collection of the rate, which lately displayed itself in the county of Waterford, appears to have extended to the whole of the county of Cork, where in some instances "passive resistance" has achieved a complete triumph. A writer in the *Constitution* states that "on Friday last a large party of constabulary was ordered to the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown to assist the poor-rate collector. Several cattle were seized, but the peasantry, to the number of 200 or 300, with their coats off, and quite

reckless of the consequences, came to rescue the cattle. It appears that the Riot act was read, but the fellows paid no attention to it; in fact they came to the very bayonets' points of the police, declaring their determination to lose their lives to a man, or rescue the cattle. There being no orders given to the police to fire, the consequence was the rescue of the entire lot of cattle, with which the country fellows drove off in triumph. The shedding of blood is in any case a dire alternative, but where there was power of preventing it, the allowing of mob law to be triumphant is, if possible, worse in its operations on society. Do the authorities imagine that this successful rescue will tend to enable them to enforce the laws without violence? It will only embolden the peasantry, until, if allowed to go on, they will set all laws at defiance."

Dublin papers of Thursday announce the dismissal of Mr Hewitt Bridgeman and Mr Cornelius O'Brien, the members for Clare, from the commission of the peace; and the resignation of Mr H. O'Rourke. Mr T. Phillips, of Clonmore; Lord Cloncurry, and Mr J. H. Walker, has also resigned.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT SKIBBEREEN.—The *Cork Examiner* contains a long account of this demonstration, which appears to have equalled any that preceded it, in point of number and effect.

This morning dawned gloriously; a finer day never appeared. The people for miles around commenced pouring into the town at an early hour, preceded by bands, but observing remarkable silence. The order, regularity, and discipline with which they moved were astonishing. The pedestrians of each division, four deep, were accorded precedence—the equestrians, on excellent horses, followed; the rear was brought up with cars, gigs, carriages, &c., in which the wives and daughters of the farmers and peasantry were carried, and more comely or better dressed females could scarcely be seen in any other portion of the island. The trades, with banners, and the bands, gaily dressed in their bright uniforms, played at intervals between the pedestrians, equestrians, and carriages, relieving the stately and solemn appearance of the procession, which, as it wended through the deep valley towards the bridge of Dromeen, near the mountains of Drimoleague, formed one of the most interesting spectacles that could possibly be imagined. Even the tributaries from the west of the town—viz., from Skull, Affidown, Cape Clear, Sherkin, &c., occupied many miles of the road, and there could not be a finer body of people in any part of the world. The streets, as they went out, were lined with policemen, who, with their inspectors and sub-inspectors, Mr Gore Jones, R.M., Captain Galway, J.P., and Captain O'Driscoll, J.P., were apparently occupied in amusing themselves by observing the orderly and decorous conduct of the people and their admirable discipline. Dromeen bridge was selected as the place of the rendezvous.

The progress of the Liberator from Dunmanway, (accompanied by Mr Steele, Councillor O'Leary, and Rev. Messrs Doheny, Dunmanway, Mat. Horgan, Blarney; and James O'Regan, Cork), to Dromeen, was one continued triumph—cheer followed cheer as he passed along, and never were cheers more hearty, more enthusiastic, more soul-stirring. Not only were the roads covered for miles, far as the eye could reach, but thousands occupied the heights and passed through the fields making the welkin ring with their acclamations, and pouring blessings on the father of his country, who returned their greetings, with affectionate warmth, exclaiming "Repeal," "Old Ireland," and looking as buoyant, as cheerful, and as well as he did twenty years ago. When it is known that vast numbers came a distance of thirty and forty miles, we believe we are within the limits, when we say that between five and six hundred thousand people were present, or about the three-fourths of this great country. The hill of Curragh was the place of meeting, upon which a large platform was erected. Mr Daniel McCarthy was appointed chairman. The speeches were all of them full of coarse invective and abuse, especially that of Mr Shea Lalor. Mr E. B. Roche, M.P., held out the following prospect for ministers:—

"I never before had the happiness of addressing so numerous a multitude as this—I never saw congregated such a mass of physical force—I never beheld such determination, with at the same time a sufficiency of good feeling and good humour left; but I tell the leaders of England to hesitate before they try the good temper of this country—there must be an end to this, as in this world there is an end to everything—there is an end too to the patience and forbearance of a long-trying, a long-oppressed, but a hoping people—and I tell those leaders, notwithstanding the patience and good humour of the Irish people, we cannot say how long, if they attack them, we shall be able to restrain the people" [loud and long-continued cheering].

The banquet was held in the Temperance hall, Maurice Power, M.D., presiding. About 450 sat down to dinner. Among the toasts was, "The people, the legitimate source of power;" "Ireland—as happy and prosperous as the fertility of her soil, her many resources, the virtues of her fair daughters, and the bravery of her hardy sons entitle her to—and may her hatred of her oppressors be as lasting as her love of justice." The next toast, "O'Connell and the repeal of the union," was received with most tremendous cheering. Mr O'Connell made a speech of great effect and much coarseness. The following is an extract:—

The majority of English belong to that church which is supported by the ecclesiastical revenues, and in Scotland there is a vacillation in the church that we do not know as yet how it will be settled; but the church of the minority in Ireland has the entire revenues of the country [hear, hear]. Now emancipation is a mockery [hear]; religious equality is denied [hear]; freedom of conscience does not exist, and as long as one class of subjects are obliged to pay for the promulgation of doctrines in which they do not believe, there is no liberty of conscience [hear, and cheers]. Conscience is not free [hear]; liberty there is none [hear]. But above all things, think of the absentee drain [hear], think of the millions raised in Ireland and spent in other places—nine millions! it is actually frightful. Wherever that drain exists it must produce misery [hear]. It was reported by the commissioners of poor laws that three millions of the Irish people required alms during a portion of the year [oh, oh]; and the evidence before them, as compared with that of Arthur Young, in his tour through Ireland in 1782, shows that in that time there was no such thing as abject poverty known—none of the people

were so poor that they could not have milk with their potatoes [hear]: is that the case now [no, no]? These are the things, then, that I want you not to submit to [loud cheering]. Have we any chance of redress [loud cries of "The repeal"]? Sir James Graham has told you that concession has gone to its utmost limit [groans]. Yes, he, the unworthy representative of the Queen, proclaimed submission and despair to the people of Ireland; and you are to despair and submit [series of "Never, never," and great cheering]. Will you not [renewed cries of "No, no," and increased cheering]? Oh no; and though all Ireland submitted, there would be one man found that would not do so. [The learned gentleman here struck his hands on his breast with great energy; the cheering that followed was most intense and protracted]. I beg your pardon for the kind of boast that is implied by my action [no, no]; but there is not a single man of you upon whose soul the brand of cowardice is so set as to say he would despair. All you want is organisation [hear]—all that is wanted throughout Ireland is organisation [hear, and cheers].

Mr Roche held out a threat should an attempt be made to pass a coercion bill.

We have a country to live for, but we have also a country to die for [cheers]; but we won't die for her until they won't allow us to live for her [laughter and cheering]. I don't believe they will attempt to drive us to that desperate alternative [hear, hear]. We have ample power within our own hands to guard the lives of the people, and finally to accomplish their independence [cheers]—we will be peaceful and loyal, and not only advise but practise entire and unqualified obedience to the laws. If they attempt to pass any coercive measures in parliament for Ireland, I am resolved to go to my place in that parliament—where, by way of parenthesis, I have not as yet shown my face [laughter, and cries of "you are doing more good at home"]—I will go there, and following the leadership of my revered colleague, I am prepared to go into the division lobby of the house every night of every week till Christmas [cheers]. We will adopt every constitutional means to prevent our country from being enslaved, and our homes desolated; and when they infringe on rights so dear, and feelings so sacred, then it will be time to take our course [cheers]. My mind is fully made up as to that course, but now is not the time to state it [cheers].

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—A general order has been issued, directing that every military barracks in Ireland shall be placed in a state of defence; and several engineer officers are now surveying the various barracks, in order to report upon the most effectual mode of strengthening those buildings. In several of the barracks, including those at Cork, Carlow, and Kilkenny, the works are now in progress, and persons are engaged in mounting cannon, repairing walls, and making loop-holes!

BIRTHS.

June 17, at Hanwell, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. Hugh H. CAMPBELL, dissenting minister, of a daughter.

June 19, at Henley-on-Thames, Mrs ROWLAND, of a daughter.

June 19, at 26, Upper Thames street, Mrs THOMAS HAWKINS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

June 15, at High street chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR, of Stafford, to Miss MARTHA SYKES, of West parade, Huddersfield.

DEATHS.

June 19, at Highbury place, London, THOMAS WILSON, Esq., in the 79th year of his age, long known and universally esteemed as a most munificent benefactor to many religious and charitable institutions, treasurer of Highbury college, the London Missionary and other societies.

June 19, at Pipe's Court, Shorne, Kent, SARAH CLEVERLY, wife of G. W. ALEXANDER, of that place, and of Stoke Newington.

June 12, at his residence in Mountnorris, the Rev. ROBERT L. PORTER, senior presbyterian minister of Tullyallen, in the 67th year of his age, and 44th of his ministry.

May 14, at the residence of her son-in-law (the Rev. Benjamin Franklin), at Morant Bay, Jamaica, after a lingering illness, ELEANOR, relict of the late B. O. WILLIAMS, Esq., of the city of Kingston, aged 67 years.

June 17, WILLIAM COZENS, Esq., of Bunhill row, and Amwell street, Clarendon square, aged 70, deeply regretted. His death was occasioned by an accident on a canal-boat near Limerick.

June 22, at Henley-on-Thames, Mrs HARRIET SAVAGE, late of Acre lane, Clapham.

June 23, after a few days' illness, aged 37 years, ISABELLA, wife of Mr H. O. WILLS, Bristol.

June 19, aged 60, at her residence, Water street, Todmorden, greatly esteemed by a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends, for her benevolent disposition and Christian deportment, Miss SUSANNAH DICKINSON, of the society of Friends, daughter of the late Elihu Dickinson, Esq., of High Flatts, near Penistone.

June 23, at his residence, Carlside cottage, Benfrewshire, the Earl of CATHCAIT, in the 88th year of his age. The deceased earl is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Lieut.-general Lord Greenock.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, June 23.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan chapel, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. H. Palmer, superintendent registrar.

Tabor chapel, Dinas, Pembrokehire. C. Lewis, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTS.

BAYLIS, JOHN and JAMES, 15, Gutter lane, Cheapside, City, crape manufacturers, July 4, August 4: solicitor, Mr S. Walters, Basinghall street.

BECKER, HANNIBAL LEIGH and JOHN LEIGH, Manchester, calico printers, July 4, August 2: solicitors, Messrs Baxters, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

BROWN, JOHN, Liverpool, broker, July 4, August 4: solicitors, Mr J. Moss, Liverpool, and Mr E. H. Roscoe, 3, South square, Gray's inn, London.

ELAM, ALFRED and HENRY, of 403, Oxford street, and of Huddersfield, surgical instrument makers, June 30, July 31: solicitors, Messrs Sudlow and Co., Chancery lane, London.

GARSED, JOHN, Elland, Yorkshire, cloth dresser, July 4, 29: solicitors, Messrs Stocks and Co., Halifax.

HOBBS, THOMAS, Nettleden, Oxfordshire, tile maker, July 5, August 4: solicitor, Mr C. Young, 10, Warwick square, Newgate street, London.

JACKSON, GEORGE, Hertford, upholsterer, July 6, 28: solicitor, Mr J. Barber, 11, Furnival's inn, Holborn.

MEE, JOHN, Wellingborough, Northampton, baker, July 7, August 4: solicitors, Messrs Fox and Brittain, Basinghall street, London, and Mr Hunnybun, Huntingdon.

WARD, ISATAH, Devizes, Wiltshire, house decorator, July 7, 28: solicitors, Messrs Bayly and Bayly, Devizes.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

KAYSER, FREDERICK MARTIN, Greenock, merchant, June 29, July 20.

MACHREE, DANIEL, Glasgow, grocer, June 29, July 27.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM and JAMES, Glasgow, manufacturers, June 29, July 19.

SCOTT, DAVID, late of Quarrieside, near Thurso, Caithness-shire, writer to the signet, July 8, 24.

Tuesday, June 27.

BANKRUPTS.

BELL, JOHN, Basford, Nottinghamshire, hosier, July 8, 29: solicitors, Mr Fearnhead, Ely place, London, and Mr Samuel Parson, Nottingham.

BULL, ROBERT, Cambridge, saddler, July 7, August 8: solicitors, Mr Ashurst, Cheapside, London; and Mr Cannon, Cambridge.

BELL, THOMAS, of Blythe marsh, Staffordshire, builder, July

7, August 11: solicitors, Mr Cooper, Tunstall, and Mr John Smith, Waterloo street, Birmingham.

FRANCIS, HENRY, Feock, Cornwall, coal dealer, July 6: solicitors, Mr H. Stokes, Truro; Mr G. W. Turner, Exeter; and Mr J. E. Fox, Finsbury circus, London.

GRISON, RICHARD, Liverpool, Lancashire, draper, July 13, August 8: solicitors, Mr John Caton Thompson, 21, Tithebarn street, Liverpool, and Messrs Cuvellie and Co., 19, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London.

HARTLEY, JOHN, Height, Lancaster, shopkeeper, July 17, August 19: solicitors, Messrs Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's inn square, London; Mr William Hardacre, Colne; and Messrs Edward and Robert William Bennett, Princes street, Manchester.

HOAR, JOHN, Oxford, ironmonger, July 8, August 5: solicitors, Messrs Clarke and Co., 90, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Mr John Fletcher Bond, Birmingham.

KILPIN, EDMUND BIRKE, Ryde, Hampshire, watch maker, July 5, August 8: solicitors, Messrs Fox and Brittain, Basinghall street, London.

SHENTON, THOMAS, Humberstone road, Leicestershire, slater, July 10, August 12: solicitor, Mr Briggs, Leicester.

WARING, WILLIAM, Moulton, Northamptonshire, baker, July 6, August 4: solicitor, Mr George Pell, Northampton.

WHITTINGTON, GEORGE THOMAS, Great St Helen's, City, merchant, July 4, August 4: solicitor, Mr E. R. Randall, Castle court, Birchinn lane.

YOUNG, CHARLES, Shirley, Hampshire, carpenter, July 4, August 3: solicitors, Mr Caiser, Winchester; and Messrs Bridger and Blake, Finsbury circus, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'DONALD, ARCHIBALD, Inverness, innkeeper, July 3, and 24.

MILLER, ANDREW, Louisburg, Wick, merchant, June 30, July 25.

FOYER, JOHN, hatter, Southbridge, Edinburgh, July 3 and 31.

SUTHERLAND, ROBERT, Docharty, near Dingwall, farmer, July 3 and 28.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The prices of the public funds are again rising, the continuance of the fine weather, and the increasing confidence of speculators having given a considerable stimulus to the market.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto for Opening	93½	93½	93½	94½	94½	94½
3 per cent. Reduced	94½	94½	94½	95	95	95
3½ per cent. Reduced	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
New 3½ per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	179	179	179	—	—	180
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	49pm	48pm	49pm	50pm	50pm	50pm
India Bonds	60pm	60pm	62pm	64pm	—	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	28½
Belgian	103	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	71	Portuguese 5 per cents	—
Buenos Ayres	25	Ditto 3 per cents	29
Columbian	23	Russian	114
Danish	—	Spanish Active	19½
Dutch 2½ per cents	55	Ditto Passive	4½
Ditto 5 per cents	100½	Ditto Deferred	10½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	37½	London and Brighton	34
Birmingham & Gloucester	50	London & Croydon	10½
Blackwall	4	London and Greenwich	4½
Bristol and Exeter	55½	Ditto New	—
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	28	Manchester & Birm.	22½
Eastern Counties	92	Manchester and Leeds	79
Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	Midland Counties	66½
Great North of England	62	Ditto Quarter Shares	16½
Great Western	91	North Midland	69
Ditto New	67	Ditto New	34
Ditto Fifths	17	South Eastern and Dover	23½
London and Birmingham	211	South Western	64½
Ditto Quarter Shares	36	Ditto New	—

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, June 26.

Though there was but a small show of wheat this morning, some difficulty was experienced in making a clearance, and last Monday's currency was barely supported.

With barley, beans, and peas the market was scantily supplied, and quotations of these articles underwent no change requiring notice.

Oats were very scarce, and fine corn realised more money.

Wheat, Red New	44 to 48	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 52
Fine	50 to 58	Pale	54 to 58
White	44 to 50	Peas, Hog	27 to 29
Fine	44 to 50	Maple	30 to 31
Rye	28 to 36	Boilers	30 to 32
Barley	24 to 28	Beans, Ticks	24 to 28
Malting	30 to 34		

Beans, Pigeon	29 to 34	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	27 to 34	Barley	9 0
Oats, Feed	17 to 20	Oats	8 0
Fine	20 to 24	Rye	11 6
Poland	18 to 20	Beans	11 6
Potato	18 to 20	Peas	11 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 23.

Wheat	48s. 11d.	Wheat	47s. 9d.
Barley	27 3	Barley	27 6
Oats	18 6	Oats	17 11
Rye	30 7	Rye	29 10
Beans	28 4	Beans	27 7
Peas	29 7	Peas	29 2

SEEDS.

Since the return of fine weather, the speculative demand for cloverseed and trefoil has subsided, though prices remain nominally the same. In hemp, coriander, and caraway seeds there is no alteration. Canaryseed cheaper.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, June 26.

There was a limited demand for Irish butter, on board and landed, but no disposition to sell on lower terms. Foreign, of best quality, sold at 2s. advance: Friesland, at 8s.; Kiel, 80s. to 84s.; Leer, 74s. to 76s. Bacon has met a ready sale at full prices—singed sides, at 36s. to 41s.; bale middles, 35s. to 37s.; tierces, 34s. to 41s., according to size and quality. Lard of all kinds in request, at fully 2s. per cwt over our last quotations. Hams in demand, at 52s. to 61s. per cwt. Mess pork, after a long dullness, has attracted attention, and there are buyers at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel advance; but holders ask more money.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 26.

There was not any improved demand, and prices have further given way about 5s. per cwt, although the speculators for a rise keep up their reports of a great increase of fly. These are too well appreciated to cause any effect. Here the duty is not backed, but letters from Worcester state that the duty for that district was laid at £12,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 26.

There was a full average supply of cattle, and a large attendance of both London and country dealers, who purchased extensively. An evident improvement took place in the trade, and the prices were fully 2d. per 8lbs. higher than on this day se'night, while a clearance was effected without difficulty.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 2 to 4 4	Pork	3 2 to 4 0
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 406	9,354	354	342
Monday 2,525	32,730	185	357

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 26.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.		Per 10d. to 3s. 0d.
Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3 2 to 3 6
Middling do	2 10 to 3 0	Mid. ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Prime large	3 0 to 3 2	Prime ditto	3 8 to 4 0
Prime small	3 2 to 3 6	Veal	3 2 to 4 2
Large Pork	3 2 to 3 8	Small Pork	3 10 to 4 0
Lamb	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.		

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, June 26.

Sales have declined during the past week, the supply being abundant at this late season. The receipts are as follow: viz., from Devonshire, 540 tons; Yorkshire, 205; Scotch, 160; Kent and Essex, 90; total, 995 tons; in addition to which a large portion of the previous arrivals remain unsold in the market. A good supply of new potatoes was sent to the London markets on Saturday last, and sold at prices varying from 9s. to 12s. per cwt forward.

York reds	80s. to 100s.	Kent, whites	45s. to 50s.
Scotch ditto	55 to 70	Guernsey ditto	50 to 55
Devons	65 to 75	Wisbech	50 to 55

COTTON.

Transactions continue rather limited; the prevailing feature has been gloom and dullness during the whole week. Cotton has been freely offered, and for some descriptions prices are rather inclined in favour of the buyer. There is not much inquiry for Egyptian, Surats, or other long-stapled sorts. Speculators have taken 1700 American, and exporters 300 Surats. Transactions in our market continue rather limited; about 3500 bags have been sold, of which were 400 American for export. 800 Surat 2½ to 3½; 100 Egyptian 5½; 60 Maranham 4½; American 3½ to 5, at fully previous rates.

WOOL.

We have not any alteration to report in the general state of these markets this week. Sales progress steadily, and prices are firm and stationary.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		At per load of 36 trusses.
Coarse Meadow	70s. to 84s.	New Clover Hay	95s. to 120s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful old ditto	86 to 92	Oat Straw	48 to 50
Fine Upland do	94 to 100	Wheat Straw	50 to 52

COAL EXCHANGE, June 26.

Stewart's, 20s. 3d.; Hetton's, 20s.; Lambton's, 20s.; Hartle pool, 20s. Ships arrived this week, 184.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

TEA.—There is no improvement in prices, and some further public sales are daily expected to be advertised. The deliveries continue to be large, and exceeded 550,000lbs. during last week.

SUGAR.—The market is very heavy, at a reduction in price of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. 125 hhds Barbadoes were sold by auction; good to fine yellow, 62s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. Best standard lumps are offered at 78s. per cwt. Brown grocery at 76s. per cwt, and bonded crushed are quoted 25s. 9d. to 26s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is rather firmer. St Petersburg yellow candle, on the spot, has been sold at 41s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

To be published on the 1st of July,

THE PHILANTHROPIST: a Monthly Journal, devoted to Social, Political, and Moral Reforms. Price Sixpence, stamped for post.

The aim of this journal will be honestly and earnestly to wage war with the thousand conventionalisms that weigh down and deaden the great heart of humanity. The wrong done to God and man by state church pretensions and class legislation will be constantly exposed and condemned; and man, wherever and whatever he may be—however robbed of his divinity and his rights—degraded by circumstance and accident—subject and forlorn—will find in the pages of the *Philanthropist* an advocate and friend.

London: published by W. BRITAIN, 11, Paternoster row, and may be had of all news-agents.

Third Edition, fine cloth, gilt edges, price 4s. 6d.

MARRIAGE: a Poem. With Occasional Pieces.

Second Edition, neat cloth, price 6s. 6d. PIETY and INTELLECT RELATIVELY ESTIMATED.

SIMPSON, MARSHALL, and Co.

Third Edition, price 6d.

LECTURE on COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

STRANGE, Paternoster row, London; HEYWOOD, Manchester; DALRYMPLE, Edinburgh.

Just published, price 2d.

WHAT DAVID DID: a Reply to the Queen's Letter.

Containing Reasons for declining to urge upon the Parishioners of Hinton Charterhouse a Collection in behalf of the Society for Building Churches.

By the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, M.A.,

Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, and late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge.

London: JOHN GREEN, 121, Newgate street.

This day is published, price One Shilling,

THE REPORT of the BAPTIST UNION for 1843: with an Appendix, containing a List of the Baptist Churches in the United Kingdom, and other matter.

The Statistics of the Denomination are more completely exhibited in this Report than in any antecedent document.

HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster row.

GILDING, LACQUER, and LAMP DETERGENTS.

Gold or Gilding Detergent 2s. 6d. per bottle

Or-molu, or Lacquer ditto 1 6

Lamp Interior ditto 1 4

Just published,
MYSTIC BABYLON DESCRIBED as the
 Source of all War, Persecution, and Slavery, and Secular
 and Spiritual Despotism, and the People of God called out of her.
 By a Disciple of the Prince of Peace. Dedicated to the Delegates
 of the Peace Convention, held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen
 street, London, Thursday, June 23, 1843.
 London: T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster row.
 May be had of all Booksellers.

On the 30th of June, price 2s. 6d.,
THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for JULY.

- CONTENTS.
1. Painted Architecture—Symbolism.
 2. Dr Franklin's Works.
 3. Harvey's British Algae.
 4. The Anglo-Prussian Bishopric of Jerusalem.
 5. Aerial Transit.
 6. Life and Poetical Remains of Margaret Davidson.
 7. Chinese Missions.
 8. Life of a Traveling Physician.
 9. New Scotch Secession, &c., &c.
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Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., price 1s. 6d.,
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DAMASCUS: an Essay. By D. E. FORD,
 Author of "Decapolis," now in its Tenth, and of "Chora-
 zin," now in its Sixth, Thousand.
 "A clear exposition of conversion, illustrated with startling
 facts. We earnestly recommend it, as an invaluable loan-book
 among serious inquirers."—*Monthly Journal*, March, 1843.
 "It will be difficult for any one, we apprehend, whatever be
 his views about spiritual things, to peruse these pages without
 having serious reflections awakened within him."—*Kelso Chro-
 nicle*, June 16, 1843.

NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

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 among the Nestorian Christians; with Notices of the
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BIBLIOTHECA SACRA; or, Tracts and Essays on Topics
 connected with Biblical Literature and Theology. Edited by
 EDWARD ROBINSON, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological
 Seminary, New York; Author of *Biblical Researches in Palesti-
 ne*, &c. Quarterly. No. 1. February, 1843, pp. 204, 6s.

RESEARCHES in Palestine, by the Editor, compiled from various
 communications received at different times, from the Rev. E.
 Smith and Rev. S. Wolcott. With a map of the country
 around the sources of the Jordan.—Sketches of Angelology in
 the Old and New Testaments. By Moses Stuart, Professor in
 the Theological Seminary, Andover.—On the reputed Site of the
 Holy Sepulchre. By the Editor. In reply to Allegations con-
 tained in the Oxford "Essay on the Ecclesiastical Miracles."

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 of Gesenius and Nordheimer. Dr Robinson.—Works of Presi-
 dent Edwards. By the same.

THE METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. Vol. XXV.
 April. 5s.

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* * A General Catalogue of American Books may be had
 Gratis.

Wiley and Putnam, Stationer's-court.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

RESOLUTIONS adopted on the WITHDRAW-
MENT of the EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES of the FAC-
TORY EDUCATION BILL:—

1. That on the withdrawal of the educational clauses of
 the Factory Education Bill, the Committee of the Sunday-school
 Union wish to offer to the Sunday-school Teachers of the me-
 tropolis and of the country, the expression of their high satis-
 faction at the promptitude with which they arose to exertion as
 soon as the cry was raised that Sunday-schools were in danger;
 at the zeal with which they laboured in the calling together of
 public meetings, and in the procuring of numerous signed
 petitions to the Legislature; at the untiring energy displayed
 in all their public and private efforts; and at the readiness with
 which they returned to these various and arduous duties when
 another expression of public opinion was required in relation to
 the Amended Bill. They also convey to them their warm con-
 gratulations on the successful result of these efforts, and on the
 constitutional deference to public opinion displayed by the Gov-
 ernment. But they would chiefly cherish a deep feeling of gra-
 titude to Divine Providence for this happy averting of the
 threatened danger; and they trust that publicly, in every suit-
 able manner, whether at the Teachers' usual prayer-meetings,
 or at special meetings held for that purpose, their friends will
 join them in the expression of their thanksgivings to Almighty God.

2. That the thanks of this Committee are due, and are hereby
 given, to all those Members of Parliament who, with great cour-
 tesy and kindness, have presented petitions to the Houses
 against the abandoned Clauses; but in an especial manner to
 Charles Hindley, Esq., for taking charge of an unprecedented
 number of these petitions, for giving his time and attention to
 this service, and for the able manner in which he presided over
 the special public meetings held by the Sunday-school Union;
 and also to Benjamin Hawes, Esq., for presenting and supporting
 the first petition from this Committee; and to various other
 Members of Parliament, for their services at the numerous
 public meetings held by the Auxiliary Unions, and for their
 liberal advocacy in the Commons' House of Parliament.

3. That this Committee would reiterate the expression of their
 deep anxiety for the extension of popular education by all ap-
 propriate means. But especially it is their desire and hope
 that this concern will be practically manifested by their friends
 in the active promotion and support of suitable day-schools,
 in the employment of a larger body of carefully-selected teachers,
 in the establishment of additional Sunday-schools, in the more
 efficient supervision of the schools, and especially in greater
 diligence and perseverance in the private and devotional prepa-
 ration of Sunday-school teachers for their regular and ordinary
 duties in the class. It is only in the use of such means that we
 can hope, by the blessing of God, more abundantly to succeed
 in extending the invaluable benefits of religious instruction.

W. F. LLOYD,
 W. H. WATSON,
 P. JACKSON,
 R. LATTEK, } Secretaries.

June 24, 1843.

* The Committee inform their friends and the public, that a
 Statistical Sub-committee was appointed on the 19th of May,
 the business arising out of the Factory Education Bill has
 hitherto taken precedence of other matters that were of less
 immediate importance; but a circular from them may shortly
 be expected.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

WANTED an ASSISTANT, competent to aid
 the Masters in the Classical and General Instruction of
 the Pupils. Salary £30 per annum, with board, washing, and
 lodging in the house. Testimonials as to ability and DECIDED
 PIETY will be required, and a member of a Congregational church
 will be preferred. Letters, pre-paid, to Rev. Geo. Rose, 20,
 Paradise row, Rotherhithe.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

AT the ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the ASSO-
**CIATED CHURCHES of the BAPTIST DENOMINA-
 TION,** in the Counties of LANCASTER and CHESTER, held
 on the 8th June, 1843, at Pendle Hill, Lancashire,
 Rev. JOHN BIRT, A.M., Moderator,

it was moved by Rev. C. M. BIRRELL of Liverpool, and seconded
 by GEORGE FOSTER, Esq., of Salford, and unanimously carried—
 "That the Ministers and Delegates now assembled have heard
 with unfeigned satisfaction of the late secession from the Estab-
 lished Church of Scotland; and, although differing from the re-
 tiring body in their views of the internal government of the
 Christian church, and of the duty of the civil power in relation to
 it, they cannot withhold the expression of their highest admira-
 tion of the firmness, the integrity, the harmony of purpose, and
 the faithful practical submission to the only King of Zion, which
 have led them to this result.

"Further: whilst this Association would unite in the fervent
 prayer that those who have so nobly begun a fresh career of
 evangelical labour may be counselled and sustained by divine
 grace through its whole course; they would urge their own
 churches to the contemplation of so striking an event, as consti-
 tuting an additional omen of the approaching emancipation of
 the whole church from the dominion of secular governments—
 as affording providential promise of support to all who may
 hereafter be called, under circumstances of trial, to bear testi-
 mony to divine truth—and as demonstrating, in the eyes of the
 world, that there is, in our common principles as Christians, a
 power which can render men superior to temporal advantages,
 to hallowed associations, and to personal ease."

"That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Reverend
 the Moderator of the Free Assembly; and that it be advertised
 in the *Witness*, *Nonconformist*, and *Patriot* newspapers."

Signed, JOHN BIRT, A.M., Moderator.
 W. F. BURCHELL, Secretary.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

WITHDRAWMENT OF THE EDUCATION CLAUSES OF THE
 FACTORIES BILL.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the COM-
**MITTEE of "THE PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOR
 THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY,"** held at
 the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, London, on Monday, June 19,
 1843.

JOHN WILKS, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved—

"I. That this committee, summoned to consider further pre-
 cautionary arrangements and efforts to prevent a successful per-
 severance, on the part of the government, in a measure so ob-
 jectionable and unjust as the educational clauses of the Fac-
 tories bill, have learnt with satisfaction proportionate to their
 past anxieties, that at length the united, energetic, and unpa-
 ralleled exertions of the friends to religious freedom, and to
 education on liberal principles, have been crowned with victory—
 and that 13,300 petitions with 2,068,059 signatures against the
 original bill, and 10,777 petitions against the clauses in their
 altered form, have not been presented in vain.

"II. That ever disposed to firmness amongst difficulties, and
 to moderation in success, this committee would repress all
 vaunting exultation: yet they cannot be insensible to the im-
 minence and urgency of the evils of that measure, against which
 they were amongst the earliest to sound an alarm—not to the
 pertinacity manifested by the government, as its authors and
 promoters, in so long struggling for its adoption—notwithstanding
 the remonstrances, petitions, and appeals of millions of per-
 sons, who had no sordid or party interests to subserve—and who
 were excited only by motives, pure, patriotic, and beneficent:
 and by dutiful desires to perpetuate voluntary Sunday school
 instruction—to guard the social and spiritual independence of
 the poor—to uphold the rights of conscience—and to repel new,
 daring, and vexatious aggressions by the advocates for an estab-
 lished church.

"III. That, aware of the enormous prejudices, misrepresenta-
 tions, and political power, against which the opponents of the
 measure have been required to contend, the committee have
 observed with soul-cheering complacency the wide-spreading,
 active, unslumbering, self-denying, and unparelled exertions
 that have been made by ministers and laymen—by youthful
 enthusiasts, and the hoary and the wise—by the Deputies—the
 Freedom society—and religiousists of every name, throughout
 England and Wales; who have suspended strife, forgotten
 existing rivalries, and united with ardent zeal and generous
 combination in an undaunted, unimpaired resistance, worthy of
 the descendants of the old nonconformists, and puritan fathers,
 and of the British name—and which shall present to their children,
 and children's children, and to future times—lessons never to be
 forgotten of the essential importance of constant jealousy and
 unslumbering vigilance as to all legislative measures (however
 bland, courteous, and plausible be the professions with which
 they are introduced), that may even remotely encroach on
 existing rights, or retard their just extension—as well as the
 propriety and resistless power of prompt, bold, united, un-
 shrinking, and unwearying struggles for the defence, preservation,
 and enlargement of true religious equality, and of all constitu-
 tional claims. And that to all their friends and fellow-labourers
 in this vital and momentous struggle—from the vast bodies of
 Wesleyan methodists, to the obscure but noble-minded teacher
 in some village school—the committee offer unpresumptively
 respectfully, but cordially, their congratulations and their
 thanks.

"IV. That, impelled by the perception of great obligations
 conferred, the Committee offer their grateful acknowledgments
 to the members of the Commons house of Parliament, of
 different political parties, for the courtesy and cheerfulness with
 which they received and presented petitions to that House; and
 especially to William Ewart, Esq., M.P., Benjamin Hawes, Esq.,
 M.P., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., H. Lambton, Esq., M.P., and
 Lord Worsley, M.P., for very special and assiduous attention;
 and that to their literary friends for various opportune instruc-
 tive, and exciting publications, and peculiarly to the editors of
 the *Patriot*, the *Watchman*, the *Globe*, the *Morning Advertiser*,
 the *Nonconformist*, the *Leeds Mercury*, and the *Liverpool*
Mercury, they also present their homage of praise, for invaluable
 assistance afforded—and which has much, and essentially con-
 tributed to the happy and glorious result.—And,

"V. That finally, this Committee cannot terminate the expres-
 sion of their sentiments on this occasion, with justice to them-
 selves, and those whom they represent, unless they re-iterate the
 assurances with which they entered on the strife, from which
 they joyously retire; and they therefore express—1. Their
 deep regret at the want of education that unhappily exists in
 various parts of the country, and especially in the agricultural
 districts. 2. Their anxious desire that the friends to knowledge,
 liberty, and religion of all denominations, would forthwith re-
 double, and even more, much more, extend their charitable
 zeal for that universal instruction, which would greatly augment
 the public welfare, and be the best antidote to wretchedness and
 crime. 3. Their decisive opinion that advances from the public
 funds, in aid of the erection of schools, by persons of every reli-
 gious persuasion, should liberally be supplied—and 4. Their
 sincere and candid disposition to approve even legislative inter-
 position and parliamentary grants for the accomplishment of
 the object of national education; if, after due deliberation and
 with general concurrence, and on just and liberal principles,
 that measure can be achieved, which were a measure that would
 incalculably benefit the labouring classes—would be a boon
 worthy of a Christian people—and would confer, on any empire,
 a glory with which no feats in arts or arms—no palaces or tem-
 ples—no Pyramids or Pantheon, may compare."

JOHN WILKS, Chairman.

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a few months back, in which we stated our intention of supply-
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 for Cash. We return our best thanks for the support we have
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 much depressed, and the advantages of any depression are im-
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BLACK TEAS.	3s. 8d.
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A good useful Tea for Economists and large Establishments.	
Strong Breakfast Souchong, Pekoe kind	4s. 0d.
We can recommend this as a most serviceable Tea.	
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Good Green Tea	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Good Hyson Tea	4s. 0d.
Genuine Hyson, some years back, would have fetched 7s.	
Fine Young Hyson, 5s. 0d. This Tea is strongly recommended.	
Gunpowder Tea	5s. 4d.
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COFFEE.
 Good Ceylon Coffee, perfectly sweet and warranted 1s. 0d.
 Finest ditto, 1s. 2d. This is as good as half the Coffee imported
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